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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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17 March 1986

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SLYUNKOV ADDRESSES GOMEL OBLAST REPORTS, ELECTION MEETING

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Dec 85 p 2

[Article: "Confidently Moving Forward"]

[Text] Gomel, 28 December (BELTA). The reports and elections in the oblast Party organizations proceeded in an atmosphere of business-like conduct, criticism guided by principle, and self-criticism. The state of affairs at all sectors of operations was thoroughly analyzed. Talks pertaining to ways of increasing the pace of socioeconomic development, accelerating scientific-technical progress, and fulfilling the tasks assigned by the Party in pre-conference documents were continued at today's concluding oblast Party conference.

Participating in the work of the conference were First Secretary of the CPB Central Committee N. N. Slyunkov, Chief of the CPSU Central Committee Sector M. S. Khozyainov, USSR Minister of Communications V. A. Shamshin, and responsible official of the CPSU Central Committee M. V. Glazyrin.

Questions concerned with raising production efficiency and the status of worker competition to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion were discussed by the delegates in an exacting and constructive manner. It was noted that industry has fulfilled the basic technical-economic indices for the intensified Five-Year plans. The production potential has been significantly restored. The total growth in production volume in more than one-half of the enterprises was achieved through a rise in labor productivity. Construction workers assured the timely installation of machinery in the Gomselmash and Khimvolokno associations and at the forage yeast and Belorussian Metallurgy plants. Installations of the agro-industrial complex, housing units, preschool institutions, hospitals, and polyclinics have been erected at a fast-running pace. Agricultural production has received further impetus. The forage base has been enlarged and the production of public livestock breeding has increased.

However, quite a few deficiencies and oversights in the operations of the oblast Party organizations were noted by the speaker — First Secretary of the Party obkom A. S. Kamay — and by subsequent discussants of the reports, such as milk maid of the Krasnyy Oktyabr kolkhoz of Dobrushskiy Rayon V. I. Krivosheyeva, steel caster of the Belorussian Metallurgy Plant A. M. Bozhinskiy, brigade leader of the construction administration No 218

of the Gomelstroy Association V. F. Stolyarov, Rector of Gomel State University Academician of the BSSR Academy of Sciences B. V. Bokut, Chairman of the Rodina kolkhoz of Mozyrskiy Rayon M. V. Savchik, and other communists.

Many managerial supervisors are still holding on to obsolete work methods, and Party organs have not been demanding the appropriate exactingness from them. Obstacles on the path of scientific-technical progress are not being removed sufficiently. Scientific-research institutes, planning-design organization and VUZs are slowly facing the needs of industry. The result of all of this is that industry has not met the assignments stipulated by the Quality Program. The greatest number of such enterprises is in the Novobelitskiy and Sovetskiy rayons of Gomel, Mozyr, and Svetlogorsk.

The delegates emphasized that there has not been a radical turning point in the observance of planning discipline and the discipline of deliveries. Named among the organizations that are lagging behind were the Belorussian Metallurgy Plant, the Mozyr Salt Extraction Combine, the Lnovolokno Association, and a number of others.

It was noted that the oblast's agriculture did not meet the stipulated production plan level. The struggle to practice economy has not yet become a daily habit of all Party organizations and labor collectives.

The delegates pointed out ways for improving Party supervision over economics, an accelerated forward movement on the basis of scientific-technical progress, a comprehensive resolution of social-domestic problems, an improvement in the style and operational methods of Party committees and primary organizations, and a further strengthening of discipline and efficient organization. It was emphasized that the assignments defined by the pre-Congress documents demand that the obkom and the many thousands of workers who make up the communist body of the Gomel region make significant improvements in the administrative and political work undertaken among the masses.

First Secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee N. N. Slyunkov addressed the conference. He emphasized that the accountability-election campaign in the Party organizations constitutes a major political event in the life of the communists and of the entire country. The Soviet people look upon the CPSU as a guiding and directing force whose highest goal is the welfare and happiness of the people and which expresses the people's vital interests and intentions.

This was confirmed with renewed vigor by the fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet convened in November which wholly and fully approved of the action taken by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the Geneva meeting. The session approved the plan for the country's socioeconomic development for 1986.

Now, as the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress go into their final stage, political activity is centered on discussions of the drafts of the Program's new revision, amendments in the CPSU Charter, and the Basic Directions for the country's economic and social development up to the year 2000, as approved by the October (1985) Plenum of the Central Committee.

These documents fully reflect the Party's program goals, pivotal problems of its general line, economic strategy, and the forms and methods of work among the masses. The course of the discussions demonstrates that the communists and all of the Soviet people fully support the course adopted by the Party. They are manifesting a high level of public-political activity imbued with the Party's innovative approach to resolving large-scale problems, and they understand well the meaning and importance of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and our state.

N. N. Slyunkov further dwelt on the republic's work results in the 11th Five Year Plan and took note of the contribution made by Gomel region workers to the general achievements. The rise in industrial production was 32 percent in comparison to the planned increase of 28.2 percent. Labor productivity increased by 21.1 percent, compared to the planned increase of 17.6 percent. An additional 430 million rubles worth of goods were produced. Assigned levels for making fixed capital operational and the assimilation of capital investments were fulfilled.

The average annual production of agricultural goods increased by six percent; and by 11 percent in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. However, the potential for greater efficiency in industrial and agricultural production is not being fully realized. One out of every four associations and enterprises is not meeting the assigned growth rate of industrial production. One out of every six is falling short of the assigned growth level of labor productivity. The basic indicators of the Five-Year Plan are not being satisfied by the Vetkovskiy, Buda-Kozhelevskiy, Khoynitskiy, Kormyanskiy, Braginskiy, Kalinkovichskiy, and Petrikovskiy rayons, and the city of Mozyr. The Party obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms must exert all possible efforts to strengthen planning discipline and intensify control over each enterprise's fulfillment of the state assignments.

Party influence must be more actively exerted upon the formation of plans. The rates stipulated for 1986 for the oblast as a whole correspond to the average annual rates in the next Five-Year Plan. The cities of Gomel and Rechitsa and the Sovetskiy, Svetlogorskiy and Buda-Koshelevskiy rayons are planning their primary increase for the last years of the Five-Year Plan. Work must be undertaken at an intensified pace from the very first months of the new Five-Year Plan period. The Party committees of the oblast are reorganizing industrial management slowly and are not sufficiently stimulating the efforts of industrial workers to intensify production.

The average annual rates of growth in productivity have been less than that of the previous Five-Year Plan period. Consequently, only 72 percent of the production output increment was achieved. In analyzing the reason for production lag, the speaker called the attention of the conference participants to the need to increase the return on investment, to make newly introduced machinery operational ahead of schedule, to improve the certification and rationalization procedures for work sites, to improve labor organization and standardization, to make full use of the brigade form potential, to intensify the struggle against lost worker time, to strengthen organizational efficiency, discipline and order. The entire increment in production in the 12th Five-Year Plan period is to be accomplished by a rise in labor productivity.

The principal means for accomplishing this goal is by an acceleration of scientific-technical progress. There are as yet quite a few instances in the oblast which indicate that such progress is underrated. The Party committees must have firmer control over the formation and realization of new technology plans and must constantly keep in view the procedures for certifying the organizational-technical level of production and the subsequent programs under development for reconstruction and technical retooling. No less than six to eight percent of manufacturing equipment must be replaced annually. In this connection, the enterprises must create and develop their own machine-tool building facilities and a design-technological base.

The problem of raising the technical level and quality of produced goods is one that demands new approaches and more decisive action on the part of Party, soviet, and managerial organs as well as the scientific and engineering personnel and labor collectives. The results thus far obtained by the oblast do not live up to the available potential. The production of highest quality items is growing at a slower pace than it is in the republic.

Many types of goods do not satisfy the basic technical-economic and exploitational parameters required by the users. The problem of low quality and low technical grade of forage-harvesting combines of the Gomselmash Association has already gone beyond the scope of the republic as well as the oblast. The collective is obliged to organize the production of modernized KSK-100 combines as early as the first quarter of 1986, and by 1988 it must initiate the production of a fundamentally new power-driven machine. The resolution of this task is a matter of honor for the entire oblast Party organization.

The obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms of the Party must intensify organizational and political work in the collectives of enterprises, design bureaus, and scientific institutions to the end that the goods produced by enterprises in the Gomel region are equal to or better than the highest global quality products.

The effective utilization of all types of material and fuel-energy resources has become a strategic thrust of our economic policy under present conditions. The increased demand for such resources by 75 to 80 percent must be satisfied through economical consumption. However, the struggle for a rational utilization of resources has not yet become a matter of priority importance in all Party organizations and all labor collectives. Low-waste and resource-saving manufacturing methods are not being sufficiently introduced in the oblast. Electrical energy, fuel, and gas are being irrationally wasted. Secondary fuel-energy resources are not being sufficiently cycled, and problems concerned with the utilization of phosphogypsum in Gomel and lignin at the Rechitsa Hydrolysis Plant are still awaiting solution.

Annual material expenditures must be reduced by not less than one percent in the next Five-Year Plan period. Each enterprise must work out a system of measures designed to improve product design, economical product lines and metal substitutes, and to increase the number of advanced manufacturing processes being employed. In a word, we must strive to make economical operations a concern of each and every person so that non-wasteful operations function concisely and reliably everywhere.

N. N. Slyunkov then said that the oblast Party organization must make more energetic and purposeful efforts to introduce intensive methods into agriculture as well. In comparison to the 10th Five-Year Plan, in the current Five-Year Plan period the oblast has decreased the average annual production of grain, potatoes, wool, cow's milk yield, and the average daily fattening of cattle. A significant amount of field and farm products delivered to the state was under the required quotas. The oblast is in fourth place among the republic's oblasts with respect to grain and potato harvest yields and dairy and meat production per 100 hectares of arable land.

The reasons for this is that the obkorm and its bureau are insufficiently active in improving the style of operations on the part of the Party organizations, soviet, and agricultural organs, and have not succeeded in strengthening production, planning, technological, and executive discipline, and are ineffectively mobilizing the collectives to find efficient management methods.

The workers of the agro-industrial complex of the oblast must reach out for new, higher frontiers in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

In order to accomplish this in the area of plant growing, it will be necessary to adopt a broad application of intensive technology for the programmed harvest. It is essential to complete more quickly the work begun on improving the system of procurement and utilization of organic fertilizers and raising the yield of mineral fertilizers. The requirements of agrotechnology must be strictly observed and weed control must be intensified. We must strive to produce no less than one quintal of grain per one hectare unit.

Intensive methods must be more actively adopted in livestock breeding and cattle productivity must be radically increased. The beef and dairy production costs in our oblast are the highest among the republic's oblasts.

A solid forage base is a most important factor for a greater intensification of cattle breeding. The program for increased production and the rational use of forage that has been worked out in each farm is not being persistently and consistently implemented everywhere. There have been delays in carrying out the slated measures for the expanded sowing of high-yield protein crops.

Very little forage is being harvested from the oblast's reclaimed lands. More attention must be given to root crops. The experience gained in the Zhitkovichskiy Rayon, where more than 800 quintals of root crops are produced per hectare, is not being sufficiently introduced in the Kormyanskiy, Lechitskiy, and Svetlogorskiy rayons where the harvest level is two to three times lower.

In order to achieve a four thousand-kilogram milk yield per cow by the end of the Five-Year Plan, qualitatively new approaches will be required in forage production, seed-selection work, and in the labor organization of cattle breeders. This is not an easy task, but it is a realistic one. This is proven by the experience of many advanced workers. In the current year 11 milk maids of the oblast are getting six thousand and more kilograms of milk from each cow. Thirty-six milk maids are getting five to six thousand kilograms, and 90 milk maids are getting four to five thousand kilograms.

N. N. Slyunkov noted that the draft of the new revision of the CPSU Program has set the task of raising the well-being of the Soviet people to a qualitatively new stage and thus to assure a level and structure of material, social, and cultural benefits which will satisfy to the greatest degree the goals of forming a harmoniously developed and spiritually rich personality.

In reviewing the work of the oblast Party organization with respect to solving social problems, the speaker emphasized that problems concerned with providing life's necessities must be dealt with in a more substantive and persistent manner. Such action must be based on the rule that there cannot be a single aspect of the life of our people whose improvement communists would not place at the center of their everyday concerns. Herein lies the most important source of raising the labor and public-political activity of people and the activation of the human factor.

Today the core of ideological educational work must be the arming of our people with a profound understanding of the necessity to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development, to make a sharp turn toward production intensification, and that each worker realize his place in the implementation of the course set forth by the Party. In citing the words of V. I. Lenin, it is necessary to turn a broad and solid base of conviction into new tasks.

It is essential to reject boldly and decisively that which has outlived its usefulness. Our people have grown up. They are broad-minded and contemporary in their thinking. They do not accept worn out propagandistic molds, truisms, and political chatter. One must speak with the people frankly, openly, and objectively, and constantly inform them about the actual state of affairs without hiding or painting over deficiencies.

We must be firmer in our struggle against drunkenness, plunderers of socialist property, and violators of discipline and order.

Ideological work must become the concern of the entire Party, of each Party organization, and of each communist, no matter where they are or what position they hold.

The elimination of shortcomings in the development of the economy and upbringing of the people requires a stronger Party influence on all aspects of life. There is still a lack of concrete, systematic, and business-like behavior in the work style of the obkom and a number of gorkoms and raykoms of the Party and primary Party organizations. There is still too much evidence of inertness and conservatism of thought, and attachment to evolved habits and stereotypes. The penchant to hold sessions and conferences has not been eliminated.

Work with personnel must become the principal activity of each Party committee. We do not as yet have a concise system here. Many sectors of industry have not been reinforced by qualified workers.

The Party committees must be more solidly supported by the primary Party organizations in all their affairs. We must reach a point where each one of the committees builds its work in a thoughtfully planned way and through its influence encompasses all the vital aspects of labor collectives, and makes full use of right accorded by the CPSU Charter to exercise control over administrative activity, and to increase the vanguard role of communists in industrial and public matters.

The obkom, gorkom, and raykoms of the Belorussian CP must more actively implement the statutes of the Law on Labor Collectives. It is essential to create such conditions under which not a single problem, whether it be industrial, social, or educational, is resolved without the active participation of the labor collectives.

Time is running out before the beginning of the 27th CPSU Congress, N. N. Slyunkov said further. The labor rhythm of the country is becoming increasingly intensive and socialist competition is becoming increasingly broader in order to meet the Congress in a worthy fashion. Labor competitiveness must be directed so that the new Five-Year plan gets off to a well-defined pace in a confident and dynamic forward movement, and that reliable preconditions are created for the economy to reach the planned frontiers.

In conclusion, N. N. Slyunkov noted that the entire course of the conference attests to the maturity of the oblast Party organization, the purposefulness of its cadre to resolve the great and complex tasks and to reach the new frontiers in the struggle to implement the plans outlined by the Party.

He wished the communists and all of the oblast's workers new labor successes and achievements.

The conference elected delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 30th Belorussian CP Congress.

An organizational plenum was convened. A. S. Kamay was elected First Secretary of the Party obkom, V. A. Sanchukovskiy was elected Second Secretary, and S. P. Bobyr, N. G. Voytenkov, and I. N. Smolyar were elected secretaries.

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BSSR CC BURO MEETS ON CONSUMER GOODS, SERVICES

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 31 Dec 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Buro of the Belorussian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Buro of the BSSR Central Committee at its regularly scheduled session examined the republic's Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and Services for the Period 1986-2000 as well as the planned measures for its realization. The 12th Five-Year Plan calls for a considerable increase in the production of consumer goods in the republic as well as household, cultural, and domestic goods which will make it possible to provide the population with a wide selection of all kinds of clothing, footwear, radio and television sets, and household appliances. The level of paid public services will increase by 1.5 times. Advanced and new forms of services will receive further impetus.

The decree adopted on this question emphasized that provision for an accelerated development of consumer goods production and services constitutes a key task of the Party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and managerial organs, the labor collectives of all enterprises, and supervisors and specialists of the national economy.

A report was presented by the BSSR CP Mogilev obkom on its work with trade personnel. It was noted that the level of that work does not fully meet contemporary requirements. Frequently, persons of little competence who are inclined to abuses and who are incapable of organizing intensified operations in their collectives are nominated to responsible supervisory positions. Weak officials or those who have compromised themselves are transferred from one supervisory position to another. Many important sectors need reinforcement by qualified, ideologically mature specialists. Negligence in work with personnel has an adverse effect on the work results of trade enterprises and organizations. There have been violations of the rules governing the sale of alcoholic beverages.

The Buro of the BSSR CP Central Committee has obligated the obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms of the Belorussian CP and the primary Party organizations of the enterprises and trade organizations of the oblast to work out and implement specific measures to improve the selection, assignment, and training of trade personnel who are capable of working at the level of contemporary requirements.

An examination was made of the Iyevskiy Party raykom's work on the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Further Improvement of Party Supervision of the Komsomol and the Elevation of Its Role in the Communist Upbringing of Youth." The activity of the BSSR CP raykom in this area has been recognized to be unsatisfactory. The Party committees and organizations have not given the proper attention to the problems of youth training and raising the militancy of every Komsomol organization. Komsomol organization patronage of livestock breeding, rural social restructuring and civic improvements in settlements has not been broadly developed. Comprehensive efforts have not been made to keep personnel in the mass vocations in the rural areas. The necessary concerns about the improvement of working and living conditions of young people are not being manifested.

The Buro of the BSSR CP Central Committee has obligated the Party raykom to make a critical analysis of the progress made in the fulfillment of previously adopted measures for improving supervision of Komsomol organizations and assure that the Party organizations make a radical improvement in their work with young people. The raykom is also obligated to improve the ideological-political, moral, and labor upbringing of young men and women.

Also examined was the question of supplemental measures designed to intensify the practice of economy and the rational utilization of fuel-energy resources and petroleum products in the 12th Five-Year Plan. The ministries and departments of the BSSR have been informed of appropriate assignments for the economical use of fuel, electric, and thermal energy in industry, construction, transportation, housing and municipal services and agriculture as well as assignments for the utilization of secondary energy resources.

The session of the Buro of the BSSR CP Central Committee also adopted decrees on several other problems of Party operations, Soviet construction, and the economic and social-cultural development of the republic.

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CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY ZAYKOV VISITS UKRAINE

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 Dec 85 p 1

[RATAU (Radio and Telegraph Agency of the Ukraine) article]

[Text] L.N. Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in the Ukraine from 2-7 December. He visited Kiev, Kharkov, Dnepropetrovsk and Zaporozhye. L.N. Zaykov went to the following associations: the Arsenal Plant; the Plant imeni Malyshev, the Southern Machine Building Plant imeni L.I. Brezhnev, Motorostroitel and Zaporozhtransformator; he also visited the Dneprospetsstal Plant, the Electrical Welding Institute imeni Ye. O. Paton of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and the Dneproges imeni V.I. Lenin.

In his conversations with workers, scientists and specialists, he touched on how to accelerate the practical application of advanced scientific and technical achievements and how to use this as the basis for increasing the rate at which the economy is being intensified. There was a detailed conversation on strengthening plan and labor discipline, on actively utilizing resource-preserving technologies and on ways to increase the quality and reliability of the equipment produced. Particular attention was directed at increasing the rate of re-equipment and renovation of enterprises and at the further improvement of the working and living conditions of the working people.

The Ukrainian Communist Party (CPU) Central Committee held a discussion in which questions of how to increase party influence on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress were touched upon. In the course of the conversation V.V. Sherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPU Central Committee, and L.N. Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, devoted a great deal of attention to preparing the various branches of the economy for successful work in the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan. Particular significance was attributed to the widespread introduction of the newest technologies.

During the visit to a number of enterprises in the Ukrainian capital and the oblast centers, the importance of putting into action all reserves for improving labor productivity, for increasing the output of modern equipment and for expanding the production of consumer goods was emphasized. L.N. Zaykov learned about progress in the construction of housing and health care

facilities, in commerce and public catering; he visited workers cafeterias, enterprises in the everyday service sphere, stores and children's preschool institutions.

Yu.D. Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and V.D. Kryuchkov, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPU Central Committee, traveled through the Ukraine with L.N. Zaykov. The CPSU Central Committee secretary was accompanied by the following people: in Kiev by Yu.N. Elchenko, member of the Politburo of the CPU Central Committee and first secretary of the party gorkom; in Kharkov by V.P. Mysnichenko, first secretary of the party obkom; in Dnepropetrovsk by V.G. Boyko, first secretary of the party obkom and in Zaporozhye by A.P. Sazonov, first secretary of the party obkom.

On 7 December L.N. Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the Zaporozhye Municipal Report and Election Party Conference and made a speech to it.

A report on the work of the conference will be published.

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CSO: 1800/53

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES UKSSR MINISTRY

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 20 Nov 85 p 2

[Unsigned article under the rubric "In the UkSSR People's Control Committee": "Losses Instead of Profits"]

[Text] An inspection has established that certain enterprises of the UkSSR Minchermet (Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy) are not demonstrating sufficient concern for the establishment of order in the acquisition and utilization of equipment or for the timely preparation for work under winter conditions.

For example, the Krivorozhstal Combine has accumulated a significant quantity of uninstalled equipment, including some above-norm pieces worth more than two million rubles. Hundreds of thousands of rubles have been recovered from the combine for overdue loans. Some expensive equipment has not been used for a long time after installation. For example, in the tar-bonded dolomite division two lines for transferring refractory materials into containers have been inactive since February 1982. The question of utilizing equipment is not being resolved: some of the equipment was installed as long ago as 1980 in an unfinished warehouse for bulk materials and is still not in operation.

The reserves of equipment acquired for re-equipping the production unit are twice the norm. In order to hide this, equipment is frequently transferred as not requiring installation to other units on the basis of fictitious documents, although in reality it is still sitting in a warehouse. Thus, for example, the shaped steel casting shop has one six-ton electric furnace which is counted as having been put into operation and a second one which is listed as under installation. And there are more than a few such examples. Amortization totaling 640,000 rubles for restoration and capital repairs was illegally entered and included as self-financing costs of output. The combine was fined for its misrepresentations of the report data on equipment put on stream.

Deadlines for carrying out many measures to prepare for work under winter conditions have not been met. In the agglomeration shop, work on the replacement of the crane tracks of the ore-grabbing cranes has not been completed. In the blast furnace shop the repairs on the steam supply line of the slag processing division have not been carried out, and in the open-hearth

shop the repairs on the metal roof have not been completed. The work to prepare the transportation facilities has been delayed. The ministry-approved schedule for the implementation of capital repairs of basic metallurgical units and energy equipment is not being met. Excessive consumption of raw and secondary materials, as well as of fuel and energy resources, has been allowed, for which a fine of 4.2 million rubles was levied. The committee which was created under the leadership of the chief engineer to monitor fulfillment of the stipulated measures does not work effectively.

This year the warehouse supplies of uninstalled equipment have also grown at the Zaporozhye Coke By-Product Plant. Instances of the false lowering of report data on the presence of equipment under installation have been permitted here. The tar-distilling shop has a fractionating column, on which installation has not even begun, although it is listed in the documents as having been in service since June 1985. Similar infractions have been found in other units as well. Some of electrical equipment (control boards, power cabinets, distribution points, automatic charging units, etc.) is being stored in the open air; it is rusting and has already become unfit for use.

Measures to prepare for winter are not being carried out on time or to the full extent. Specifically, the repairs on the No 1 car dumper have not been completed, and the construction of the No 2 car dumper is behind schedule, as is the case with a number of other transportation facilities.

Similar inadequacies and omissions were discovered at the Zhdanov Combine imeni Ilich, the Donetsk Metallurgical Plant, the Avdeyevka and Yenakieyev coke by-product plants and others.

After it considered the materials of the inspection, the committee directed the attention of the UkSSR Minchermet to the inadequacies which had been discovered and required the ministry to take measures to eliminate them. The committee has recovered unauthorized expenditures from V.I. Nikitenko, the chief engineer of the Krivorozhstal Combine.

The committee took into consideration the fact that N.Ye. Yeshchenko, the director of the Zaporozhye Coke By-Product Plant has been called to account by the party obkom. The municipal public control committees of Krivoy Rog and Zaporozhye have been entrusted with the job of punishing other officials who are to blame for instances of bad management, misrepresentations of report data and unsatisfactory fulfillment of measures to prepare for work in the winter period.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LISSR CP CC ON SHORTCOMINGS IN ANTIALCOHOL CAMPAIGN

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 8 Jan 86 p 1

[Unsigned article: "In the Lithuanian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Lithuanian CP Central Committee examined the question of serious shortcomings in the work of the Kedaynskiy raykom on organizing the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism."

The resolution adopted on this question notes that the Kedaynskiy raykom, its buro and first secretary, V. Povilauskas, are not devoting proper attention to organizing the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism" and the resolutions of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee on this question.

The rayon has yet to implement an extensive set of organizational, economic, administrative, legal and upbringing measures aimed at resolutely overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. The raykom has confined itself to merely organizing discussions in party, trade union and komsomol organizations and labor collectives, and approving measures for the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. Effective measures for fundamentally intensifying the antialcohol struggle and increasing its effectiveness have not been carried out. The raykom is also taking a pro forma approach to organizing the implementation of the resolution of the Buro of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee "On the work of the republic's party, Soviet, trade union, komsomol and economic agencies in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism.'" Work on its implementation was reduced to just informing the party and economic aktiv, while the state of affairs in the rayon and in labor collectives was not analyzed.

The raykom and its buro are doing a poor job of monitoring the activity of party, trade union and komsomol organizations and Soviet and economic agencies, and have not yet heard a single report on the intensification of the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism from them at party committee meetings. A similar situation exists in the primary party organizations as well. Only 6 of 20 party organizations that were checked had examined at meetings of communists progress made in the fulfillment of the outlined measures for overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. Executives and party and public

organizations of the biochemical plant, construction administration No 5 and the "Zhi'uris" kolkhoz are failing to analyze the causes of drunkenness and are not taking the necessary measures to strengthen order and labor discipline. The number of individuals brought to the medical sobering-up station from the workplace has increased in these and other collectives. Propaganda for a sober lifestyle has been neglected in the rayon. The party aktiv has not been enlisted in the resolution of this problem on a large scale.

The raykom is failing to scrutinize the activity of the rayon's administrative agencies and does not always have up-to-date information available on individuals that have been called to administrative account for drunkenness, including communists and executives. The personal affairs of Yu. Yankunas, director of the motion picture board and a CPSU member, A. Marioshyus, chairman of the rayon committee for physical culture and sport and a CPSU member, and certain other individuals who were brought to the medical sobering-up station have gone unexamined for an extended period.

The ispolkom (Chairman D. Matukas) is failing to exhibit proper initiative and responsibility in the organization of antialcohol work in the rayon. Standing commissions have, to all intents and purposes, still not begun this work and the activity of the rayispolkom's departments in this area is not being adequately monitored. Insufficient concern is being displayed toward expanding the sale of nonalcoholic beverages, various juices and culinary items. There are no comprehensive plans for the organization of working people's time off and cultural and athletic work in many collectives and communities and necessary conditions for the working people's leisure time activities have not been created.

The rayon komsomol committee is devoting little effort to the prevention of drunkenness among members of the All-Union Komsomol. The komsomol brings its pressure to bear on only half of the All-Union Komsomol members who are brought to the medical sobering-up station. Sponsorship work with minors has been only formally instituted and one-third of all their crimes are committed owing to drunkenness. The upbringing of pupils in the dormitory of vocational-technical school No 71 is in a state of neglect.

V. Povilauskas, first secretary of the Kedaynskiy raykom, and D. Matukas, chairman of the Kedaynskiy rayon Soviet executive committee, have been called to party account for their lack of discipline, shortcomings committed and pro forma attitude toward organizing the implementation of party and state resolutions on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee ordered the raykom and its buro and the rayispolkom and primary party organizations to eliminate the noted shortcomings, draw up a broad set of measures for fundamentally improving antialcohol work, and ensure effective control over their implementation.

The resolution stresses that the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism must be viewed as a social task of special political import. It is necessary to consistently and persistently strive for the full implementation of measures stipulated by the party and government for eradicating these phenomena and to ensure a high level of production discipline, order and organization and an intolerant attitude toward drunkenness in every labor collective.

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PATIASHVILI ADDRESSES GEORGIAN MASS MEDIA EMPLOYEES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 31 January 1986 carries on page 1 a 400-word Gruzinform report, titled "Pressing Tasks of Journalists," on a 29 January conference held in the Georgian CP Central Committee with managers of the mass media. Georgian CP Central Committee First Secretary D.I. Patiashvili addressed the meeting.

Particular attention was devoted at the conference to increasing the role of the mass media in solving problems of intensification of production, implementing scientific and technical advances, improving management, and others. Also, the role of the mass media in strengthening socialist discipline and organization and in eliminating antisocial activities in all spheres of republic life must be increased, according to the report.

G.N. Yenukidze, Georgian CP Central Committee secretary, took part in the conference.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KAZAKH CP CC CONFERENCE ON PREPARATIONS FOR CPSU CONGRESS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference in the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On November 29 a conference was held in the CPKa Central Committee at which work on welcoming the 27th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner was analyzed. Speaking at the conference was Comrade D. A. Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the CPKa Central Committee.

It was noted that communists and workers of Kazakhstan, like all Soviet people, have taken a great interest in familiarizing themselves with materials from the Fourth Session, 11th Convocation, of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and from the CPSU Central Committee conference of first secretaries from communist party central committees of the union republics, and from party obkoms and kraykoms. In unanimous approval of the party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy, they are concentrating their efforts on successfully completing the current year's plans and obligations, creating favorable conditions for high labor productivity in the first year of the new five-year plan, and on achieving from its very beginning a radical turn of the whole economy to a path of intensive development.

In this connection, we need to properly tighten up planning discipline and to ensure that production is regular and that the 10-day, monthly and quarterly targets are reached on time, without any adjustments. We have to draw all existing resources into active use, assimilate on time and develop into planning indicators all capacities and industries in operation; we need to have a good idea of conditions in outlying areas and adopt measures that are needed on time.

The transition of enterprises and associations to new management conditions is a large task. Efficiency in planning and economic incentives will have to be improved, costs for production output will have to be cut, and cost accounting will have to be reinforced. Further tightening of discipline and order represents an important resource, as does the increase in output created by production and scientific-technical potential and the general introduction of a regime of thrift and economy.

Capital construction has a special significance in Kazakhstan. It is essential to guarantee that projects will be commissioned on time here and that the necessary concentration of funds will be available for projects under construction. We must turn sharp attention to fulfilling plans for housing construction and building projects designed for domestic services and social use.

Important organizational changes are taking place in the agro-industrial complex. They are intended to accelerate the implementation of the Food Program, a stable growth in production and the procurement of livestock and agricultural products. A whole series of winter agricultural measures have to receive high-standard implementation to ensure that livestock will winter successfully and that its productivity will increase.

Everything necessary must be done to ensure stable work during the winter period in energetics, transportation (especially by railroad), and housing and utilities management. It is a duty of party organs to have a good knowledge of conditions in outlying areas concerning trade, domestic services and public medical care and to efficiently eliminate shortcomings in everything touching the daily lives of the workers.

The party's accounting-election meetings and conferences that have taken place show a growing level of activity among communists and a businesslike criticism and self-criticism guided by principle. This line must be strengthened now in practical affairs. More objective and trustworthy information is needed from outlying areas and the struggle with those who permit deviations from the norms of party life and socialist morality must be stepped up.

Ideological workers and the mass information media must widely and constructively propagandize pre-congress party documents, materials from the USSR Supreme Soviet session and the speech concerning it given by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev, and provide a reasoned explanation of the results from the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and the party's Leninist course of foreign policy.

Everything must be subordinated to one goal: to improve the efficiency of the national economy, to achieve absolute fulfillment of the plans and obligations of the current year by all working collectives and to welcome the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPKa Congress in a worthy manner.

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CSO: 1830/173

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KAZAKH CP BURO ON ACCOUNTING-ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Buro of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] In a regularly scheduled meeting, the CPKa Central Committee Buro reviewed results of the accounting and election meetings in the republic's primary party organizations. It was emphasized that the accounting-election campaign assisted communist party members in increasing their activity and in developing intraparty democracy, criticism and self-criticism, and helped them strengthen party discipline and improve the high-quality staff of party organization secretaries. Its final stage coincided with an important event in the life of the party and the people -- a discussion of the new draft proposals of the CPSU Program and changes in Party Regulations.

Communists unanimously and warmly supported the party's course in accelerating the country's economic and social development and improving the material well-being of the Soviet people. With a critical eye to the results of their work, they have stimulated an interest in accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving labor productivity, saving raw and other materials, establishing the order needed in production, improving the responsibility of personnel for jobs entrusted to them, and successfully implementing plans and obligations for 1985, for the five-year plan as a whole, and for a fitting welcome for the 27th CPSU Congress.

At the same time, the accounting and elections showed that a number of party organizations still are not showing the needed initiative and persistence, do not always look deeply into economics, and are exerting insufficient influence on the lives of working collectives.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have been set the task of carefully analyzing the results of the accounting-election meetings and adopting exhaustive measures for eliminating shortcomings.

The status of labor safety procedures and security measures in the republic's national economy was discussed.

The Central Committee Buro has obliged ministers, state committee chairmen,

executives of production associations, enterprises and organizations, and party, soviet and labor-union organs to adopt additional measures for ensuring safe and healthy work conditions, improving the efficiency of check-up and preventative work, strengthening discipline and order, and developing in each collective impatient and demanding attitudes toward those who violate safety procedures. It was proposed that party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and Kazsovprof [the KaSSR Council of Trade Unions] strengthen their organizational and training work in collectives for labor safety procedures and improve their verification of the development and timely implementation of measures for warning about industrial injuries and emergencies, that they give a keen and general evaluation of occurrences where officials have shown irresponsible attitudes toward preserving people's health and lives and that they strive to publicize widely the experience of leading collectives who have a record of no industrial accidents or emergencies.

The public prosecutor, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the republic are obliged to activize the struggle with violations of legislative requirements for labor safety procedures, rules of fire safety, motor traffic and passenger transport and to call the guilty parties to strict account.

The Central Committee Buro examined and indicated measures for improving the conditions of cultural and personal services for the population in remote regions of Aktyubinsk, Guryev, Dzhambul, Dzhezkazgan, Karaganda, Mangyshlak, Semipalatinsk, Turgay, Ural and Chimkent oblasts.

Decisions were adopted on a number of other questions.

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CSO: 1830/173

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON KAZAKH OBLAST PARTY CONFERENCES

Aktyubinsk Oblast

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Yu. Pautov: "A Policy of Intensification"]

[Excerpts] As Yu. N. Trofimov, first secretary of the Aktyubinsk Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party noted in his report, intensification of production, acceleration of scientific and technological progress and introduction of advanced forms of labor organization and incentives were placed at the center of the work of Communists. And the successes about which the oblast's workers are rightly proud are undoubted. It is gratifying that during the current five-year plan industrial production increased by more than 1.5 times.

Oil and gas extraction increased more than four-fold. The expansion of the raw materials base of phosphorite and chromite ores is also progressing at high speed. In industry work to accelerate scientific and technological progress is continuing, as a result of which 36 comprehensively mechanized and automated lines and 40 numerically controlled machine tools have been set up during the five-year plan.

Nevertheless, the times strongly dictate the need for a more objective approach to solving the problems of intensive economic development. There is cause for alarm. In the oblast overall up to 14 enterprises each year do not fulfill their production program and do not meet delivery agreements.

More than a third of the oblast's industrial workers are engaged in manual labor, and the modernization of fixed capital and introduction of advanced technologies is very slow to be carried out.

Until now, apparently, the leaders of a number of enterprises have believed that the program for intensive development must be presented to them from "higher" administrative echelons. Scientific and technological progress is impossible without initiative from below.

Serious criticism has been addressed to the party gorkom and obkom by delegate N. Godyatskiy, senior furnace operator of the Aktyubinsk Sterile Alloy Factory. This enterprise manufactures products which are in extremely short

supply for the country's metallurgy needs. But Godyatskiy's criticism is about something else. Despite the numerous publications in the republic and oblast press and complaints from city residents, the factory continues to pollute the atmosphere with smoke waste products. There has long been an acute need to mount filtering devices and build a slag separation shop. However, the matter has not moved from dead center and the obkom industrial department displays a strange unperturbed attitude in this regard.

Many business-like proposals, remarks and criticisms at the conference were also addressed to the party gorkom and its first secretary, M. Dairov. As it was noted, the rates of industrial production have markedly declined in recent years. In 1982 every city enterprise fulfilled its plan for commodity production output, and there were only three which did not fulfill the target for labor productivity. Last year the production plan was not met by 10 enterprises and 7 failed to meet the labor productivity target. The decline in rates is obvious. However, Dairov's report contained little self-criticism and there was a virtual absence of business-like analysis of the work of the city's industry.

The party buro obkom heard the gorkom report on the introduction of scientific and technological progress in Aktyubinsk enterprises. One conclusion was made -- that it was necessary for the gorkom to increase its activity and that its workers should visit lagging collectives more often and carry out party work right in the work places. A special place in the report and in the talks by the delegates was devoted to the intensive development of the agro-industrial complex. Gross yields of grain in the oblast are to be increased to 1,550,000 - 1,660,000 tons; the productivity of grain crops is to be increased; and areas under irrigation are to be substantially extended.

Criticism at the conference was also directed toward the leaders of Alginskiy, Komsomolskiy, Novorossiyskiy and Martukskiy rayons for poor maintenance of fallow areas, lower grain production and violations of farming practices. The speaker, as well as conference delegates, stated that increasing the gross harvest only through expanding the areas under cultivation must be abolished as a faulty practice. The future is now an intensive agricultural system.

It was emphasized with particular force at the conference that the entire arsenal of means, from mere words to specific deeds, must be used by every CPSU member in his activity, even more so if he is a party leader. However, serious errors in cadre policy were permitted during the reporting period by the obkom, gorkom and some raykoms. During this period 102 nomenklatura workers [workers on the party schedule] were removed from their jobs, among whom, unfortunately, were 8 secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms.

Major errors were committed in the work of the Martukskiy, Mugodzharskiy, Leninskiy and Chelkarskiy party raykoms. Leninist principles of cadre selection were frequently violated. On a number of the farms in Komsomolskiy Rayon, money grubbing, misappropriation of Socialist property and bad management were also observed. Now the rayon leadership has been rejuvenated.

It was also noted that the party obkom has not yet displayed necessary persistence in improving ideological work and is little concerned about

concentrating the efforts of the aktiv in the decisive areas of the oblast's social, economic and cultural development.

S. Khayrullin, chairman of the revision commission of the oblast party organization, reported on the work of the commission.

S. S. Sagintayev, chairman of the ispolkom of the oblast council of people's deputies, reported at the conference about the draft Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period up to the Year 2000.

Discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the Party Charter with proposed changes, and the Basic Directions took place at a high level.

The conference adopted resolutions which approved the pre-congress party documents.

A new party obkom and new revision commission were elected, as were delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

Ye. F. Bashmakov, Kazakhstan CP Central Committee secretary and M. S. Zotov, chairman of the USSR Stroybank [Construction Bank] administration, spoke at the conference.

G. V. Krivyakov, CPSU Central Committee official; S. M. Bayzhanov, KaSSR minister of communication; G. Ye. Murzagaliyev, manager of the KaSSR office of USSR Stroybank and I. A. Tumasov, inspector, department of party organizational work, Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, took part in the work of the conference.

At the organizational plenum, Yu. N. Trofimov was again elected first secretary of the Aktyubinsk Communist Party obkom; A. A. Mukhambetov was elected second secretary and K. N. Nokin, V. V. Milov and M. P. Slinchenko were elected secretaries.

North Kazakhstan Oblast

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by correspondents V. Golovano and A. Raysh: "Critically and in a Business-Like Manner"]

[Excerpts] At the center of the attention of the delegates were matters of increasing the effectiveness of party leadership over the economy, accelerating scientific and technological progress and raising the level of indoctrination influence on people. This was the main subject of the report by V. T. Stepanov, first secretary, Severo-Kazakhstan Obkom, Kazakhstan CP.

During this five-year plan the labor collectives achieved definite successes under the leadership of the oblast party organizations. Industrial production

increased by 230,000 rubles, which was 20.5 million above that planned. Series production of more than 660 new products was developed. Labor productivity increased 19.9 percent.

The output of the leading branches -- machine building and metal working -- grew at higher rates. Their production increased by 42.2 percent.

A step forward was made toward accelerating scientific and technological progress. An annual average of approximately 2,500 measures were introduced into oblast industry. During the five-year plan an economic savings of approximately 70 million rubles was the result of inventions and rationalizers' proposals.

At the same time, it was noted at the conference that the successes could have been greater. The party committees and party buro did not always effectively carry out leadership over industrial production. In a number of plants, factories, and associations internal resources were not used fully and labor, production and technological discipline in the struggle for savings and thrift were not set up as they should have been. As a result, during the present five-year plan 16 enterprises did not meet their production plans.

Raising labor productivity is an important reserve for intensification of economic branches. Unfortunately, serious omissions in work were committed here. The party obkom, gorkom and raykoms were not able to mobilize the collectives to achieve the goals which had been outlined. The oblast as a whole did not fulfill the plan for increasing labor productivity.

What was the reason for this? Could the party committees have altogether overlooked this area of work? No, this cannot be asserted. Repeated discussions took place in the buro, at plenums and in meetings of the aktiv concerning the slow rates of growth of labor productivity, and good decisions were adopted. But they were not supported by specific organizational work and effective control over the fulfillment of the resolutions was not established.

Speaking at the conference, A. Lipovoy, first secretary, Petropavlovsk Gorkom acknowledged that the party organizations did not assert sufficient leadership over industry and construction and were unable to create a highly demanding and exacting atmosphere in the labor collectives. Here labor resources were not used according to the best methods and the achievements of scientific and technological progress were slow to be introduced. What conclusions did the gorkom make from these errors? How does it plan to correct them? Lipovoy did not answer these questions in his report. Apparently, the party staff at the oblast center does not yet have a clear program of action for the future.

During the five-year plan the production and technical potential of the enterprises increased significantly. But, as was noted, it was far from fully used. Facts were brought out at the conference which confirmed this graphically.

Qualitative indices in the oblast's industry are slow to improve. Overall 8.1 percent of all products meet the requirements of the state mark of quality.

The report and the delegates' speeches thoroughly reflected our problems in developing the agro-industrial complex. It was noted that during the five-year plan 327 million poods [16.38 kilograms = 1 pood] of grain were delivered to the state, the plans for deliveries of vegetables, wool and eggs were over fulfilled and state purchases of meat and milk somewhat increased.

But these successes do not cover up serious failures in the development of agriculture. According to results of the five-year plan the oblast was in debt to the state regarding deliveries of grain, potatoes, meat and milk. The Sergeyevskiy, Leninskiy, Tselinnyy, Moskovskiy and Mamlyutskiy party raykoms permitted particularly serious failures.

Some party committees were unable to restructure their work in accordance with the demands of the time, did not get rid of obsolete forms and methods of economic management and were not able to mobilize the efforts of the labor collectives to intensify agriculture and animal husbandry. Such failures, in particular, were characteristic of the Presnovskiy Party Raykom. The rayon did not meet targets for the production and sale of primary types of products. Such pitiful results stem from weak activity by the party raykom and by Communists on the farms and by the lack of control over decisions which have been made. Demandingness toward local soviets, RAPO [rayon agro-industrial association], sovkhos and kolkhoz leaders with respect to introducing into production the achievements of scientific and technological progress, advanced experience and intensive technologies was lowered.

Failures in intensification of oblast agricultural branches are primarily the result of weak local organization. And yet I. Vdovenko, chairman of the Sergeyevskiy Rayon Ispolkom mainly spoke about all-union and republic scale problems and about serious omissions made by the party raykom and rayon soviet. He was silent about the fact that the farms are losing the positions which they previously earned.

At the conference the state of party organizational and ideological indoctrination work was analyzed in detail and a thorough discussion was held on improving its style and methods and the selection and indoctrination of cadres. Stress was placed on shortcomings and unsolved problems.

Some party workers are not supporting their promises and statements with practical deeds. Speaking at the last conference, Sh. Smagulov, secretary of the Dzhambulskiy Raykom, stated that the rayon party organization would raise the level of leadership of the economy and mobilize the workers to fulfill unconditionally their plans and commitments. And what took place? According to the results of the five-year plan all farms remained in debt to the state for delivery of grain, meat and wool, with losses of 26.6 million rubles. This took place because party work is of low quality and the mobilizing role of Communists in the labor collectives declined.

The Sergeyevskiy, Tselinnyy, Moskovskiy and Leninskiy party raykoms do not hasten to restructure their activity in the spirit of the time and are slow to improve its style, forms and methods.

Shortcomings in the selection and placement of cadres were disclosed in the report and in the delegates' speeches. Frequently untested people were advanced to leadership positions. It is no accident that 40 supervisory workers were removed from their positions for not coping with their duties and compromising themselves. The conference resolution stressed the need to improve work with cadres.

The draft new edition of the Party Program and changes in the CPSU Charter were thoroughly discussed at the conference.

K. A. Omarov, chairman of the oblast party organization revision commission, reported on the work of the commission.

N. A. Bolatbayev, oblast ispolkom chairman, reported on the draft Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period up to the Year 2000.

The conference resolution approved the pre-congress documents.

A new party obkom and revision commission and new delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakhstan CP Congress were elected.

V. A. Grebanuk, member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Buro and first deputy chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the conference.

V. A. Golovko, CPSU Central Committee official; K. N. Musin, deputy chairman of Gosagroprom [state agricultural industry] and KaSSR minister; and V. N. Shepel, inspector, Department of Party Organizational Work, Kazakhstan CP Central Committee took part in the work of the conference.

At the organizational plenum V. T. Stepanov was again elected first secretary of the North Kazakhstan Obkom, Kazakhstan CP; G. Sh. Shakirov was elected second secretary and A. N. Penchuk, V. S. Khamara and T. K. Shandrov were elected secretaries.

Pavlodar Oblast

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by correspondent V. Stupak: "Confirming the Spirit of Innovation"]

[Excerpts] The state invested more than 3 billion rubles in the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz complex during the past five-year plan. This increased its fixed capital by 150 percent.

In Ekibastuz construction of GRES-1 [state regional electric power plant] and the first phase of a unique 1,150 kilovolt alternating current substation from the Ekibastuz - Kokchetav power line are basically completed. The first phase of the Vostochnyy section has been put into operation. It is the latest word in open pit coal mining. In Pavlodar the country's only plant for thorough petroleum refining has gone into operation and the output of tractors, bulldozers and ferro-alloys has increased. The quantity of agricultural

production increased by a quarter compared to the previous reporting period. A great deal has been done to improve the wellbeing of the workers.

P. I. Yerpilov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Pavlodar Obkom, discussed these and other achievements in detail in his report. A main part of the report was devoted to analyzing the work carried out by the 50,000 person strong detachment of Communists during the reporting period and the five-year plan as a whole. He reported both successes and failures. The tasks set forth by the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums dictated the need for both the first secretary and the other speakers to make greater demands on all Communists, irrespective of their rank, and to correct errors and omissions. And there is reason to ask this. Due to poor use of industrial capacity alone, there were 600 million rubles' worth of production deficiencies during the 5-year plan. Development of the country's main fuel and energy complex on the Siberia and Ural mountain boundary, the ETEK [Ekibastuz Fuel and Energy Complex] is far behind schedule and almost 200 million rubles have not been assimilated.

Perhaps the most used word at the conference was "baza" [base, foundation]. It was used in various ways, but almost everyone spoke always with alarm about lags in supply support, that absolute foundation of any production. Coal and power workers spoke about backwardness in their repair base. M. Duysembayev, first secretary of the Ekibastuz Party Gorkom, stated that the lack of its own construction industry was the main reason that Ekibastuzenergostroy Trust has never met its annual work plan.

Until now it has been thought that in Pavlodar the support system for construction projects was sufficiently well developed. But S. Ashimbayev, secretary of the Pavlodarzhilstroy Trust party committee, stated in his speech that during the five-year plan the trust's bricklayers did not receive 10 million bricks and for this reason were without work for half the year. Pavlodar obtained 300 apartments and a number of cultural and personal facilities fewer than intended. The reason?

"The ZhBI-2 [reinforced concrete products plant], ZhBI-3 and especially ZhBI-4 combines are working unsatisfactorily," stated S. Ashimbayev. "Here industrial capacities are old and obsolete and Mintyazhstroy [Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises] and Minpromstroymaterialov [Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry] are using them until they completely wear out. The party obkom and its construction department have completely failed to take up this very long urgent problem."

In Ekibastuz, where the disquiet of energy workers is most noticeable, this problem is many times more acute. At the conference this situation was justified by the fact that measures worked out by the party obkom have not yet been supported by USSR Minenergo [Ministry of Power and Electrification]. However, why then does the party obkom lack the persistence necessary to bring the matter to a conclusion? The fact is that introduction of seven assemblies for GRES-2 [state regional electric power plant] is unrealistic. It is necessary either to state this honestly and forthrightly or to solve more quickly the problem with support services.

The party obkom has not succeeded in eliminating disproportion in the construction of industrial and social facilities. It is not succeeding in opposing bureaucratic interests with the full weight of its influence, all the way to the measures provided for by Soviet law. The misalignment is turning into irrecoverable losses. In recent years 46,500 people have left Ekibastuz. The party's call to examine social policy as a powerful means of accelerating development has thus far not been implemented at the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz fuel and energy complex.

Execution and control are today the most vulnerable place in the work of the oblast party organization and its headquarters. This reproach was heard repeatedly from the rostrum of the conference. The party obkom listens to questions and outlines steps to be taken, but frequently everything remains as before. This is particularly apparent in the oblast with respect to such a key question as scientific and technological progress. On the one hand there were instances when the most advanced equipment and technology, at times unequalled, were successfully introduced. On the other hand, output from new equipment in the oblast is one of the lowest in the republic.

There have been many gaps and omissions in agriculture. It is not meeting the five-year plan for deliveries of grain, milk and wool. One of the reasons for interruptions in the work of the agro-industrial complex, it was noted at the conference, is an inadequate level of party leadership over agriculture and animal husbandry. Errors were also committed in implementing cadre policy. The delegates criticized the party obkom for this. For years the oblast has retained managers who not only have not contributed anything themselves but who also get in the way. In this connection the example of K. Tashimov, first secretary of the Lebyazhinskiy Raykom was brought up. The party obkom was already preparing to remove him from his position three years ago, and nevertheless this initiativeless individual headed the rayon party organization until recently. It is no accident that during the five-year plan the rayon did not meet the plan in a single index. Nevertheless, Tashimov, who failed at the level of a small rayon, was again named to manage, this time an oblast administration. The age old mechanism came into play: do not leave a nomenklatura worker without "portfolio."

The amount of industry and construction work ahead during the 12th Five-Year Plan in the Pavlodar Irtysh region to shift the whole economy to intensive development demands a new approach and a more responsible attitude toward cadre selection from party committees. This was a main thought voiced at the conference.

U. Karasayev reported on the work of the revision commission of the oblast party organization.

Zh. G. Iskakov, ispolkom chairman of the oblast council of peoples deputies, reported on the draft Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR For 1986-1990 and the Period Up to the Year 2000.

The Communists discussed with interest the drafts of the new edition of the Party Program and changes in the CPSU Charter and the Basic Directions.

In its resolutions the conference approved the party pre-congress documents.

A new party obkom and revision commission and delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakhstan CP Congress were elected.

O. S. Miroshkin, second secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

A. A. Rudakov, an official of the CPSU Central Committee; Lieutenant S. P. Ostashev, chief of the Political Administration of Internal Forces, USSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs]; V. I. Yefimov, chief of the Administrative Organs Department, Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; and S. T. Takezhanov, KaSSR minister of Light Metallurgy, took part in the work of the conference.

An organizational plenum was held. P. I. Yerpilov was again elected first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom; K. N. Shakirimov was elected second secretary; and A. M. Azhibayeva, M. M. Makeyev and O. A. Shikhaleyev were elected secretaries.

Tselinograd Oblast

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Correspondent I. Yavorovskiy: "A Policy of Intensification"]

[Excerpts] A thrust toward seeking a critical understanding of the activity both of the obkom, and of the oblast party organization as a whole, was contained in the report itself made by N. Ye. Morozov, party obkom first secretary.

Take industry in the oblast. Achievements during the past five-year plan were indisputable. For example, two important events took place on the eve of the conference. Industry fulfilled the five-year plan ahead of schedule on 20 December, having sold products worth 1.2 billion rubles more than in the 10th five-year plan. This year for the first time the 1 billion ruble level in product sales was surpassed. Thus, the oblast is becoming one of the more major industrial centers of the republic. And agricultural machine building determines the face of industry here.

However, up to 10 percent of the enterprises usually do not meet the plans. It happened again this year. A third of the enterprises are not fulfilling their agreed commitments. Moreover, many of them are not working up to capacity.

Not everything is satisfactory with product quality. Only 8 of the oblast's enterprises manufactured products bearing the state mark of quality and they constitute only 11 percent of the overall volume.

There are many reasons for all this. Some managers and specialists inadequately comprehended the novelty and importance of the tasks facing them, and, therefore, are slow to part with obsolete methods of leadership and inert thinking.

Inertness is especially reflected in rates of reconstruction, without which scientific and technological progress are impossible. During the current five-year plan 201 million rubles were allocated for reconstruction and technological retooling, or only 18 percent of overall capital investments. But even these funds were not assimilated.

Builders must take upon themselves a significant part of the fault for this. They implemented a large program for introducing capacities into industry, construction and the agro-industrial complex. But they willingly took on only new facilities and had no desire to accomplish reconstruction. It turned out that 2,500 projects are now being build in the oblast and that at each of them there is a calculated average of only eight construction personnel working. Obviously the delegates' proposals to find ways to interest the builders in economic reconstruction are not without meaning. Even the party obkom does not always take a clear position on these matters.

Many conference delegates spoke with great interest and at times also frank alarm about the leadership of the development of the agro-industrial complex being exerted by the party organizations.

Nevertheless, even under these difficult conditions the oblast increased meat sales by 14 percent, milk sales by 19 percent and egg sales by 27 percent. But as for grain production, there is nothing to be proud of. During the five-year plan there was a shortage of 4.3 million tons of grain delivered to the state. What was the matter? It was most accurately described as disdain for the technology of the soil conserving system of agriculture, and at times even disdain for elementary discipline in the field.

A reliable method for increasing the yields of agricultural crops is through intensification of grain production and increasing soil fertility. Intensive technology was already applied this year over large areas. During the coming year 915,000 hectares of wheat will be tilled by this method, but on a number of farms intensive technology has not worked, again due to the low technological discipline in the fields. A fourth of the farms obtained a yeild of up to seven centners per hector. And agricultural organs, with the concurrence of party committees, are trying to expand the sowed areas to the detriment of high standards of agriculture.

The oblast increased production of animal husbandry products. However, even this was not achieved on an intensive basis. To the contrary, according to many qualitative indices many rayons lost previously gained positions. Other "successes" were equivalent to stagnation.

Apparently here as well defects in planning have an impact. In fairness it must be said that recently the party organizations have carried out a great deal of work in animal husbandry and revitalization in this branch is noticed. During the reporting period alone approximately 1,000 animal husbandry facilities and 60 feed shops were built, and their construction is continuing.

The speeches of almost every delegate seemed to come to the conclusion that it was necessary to raise the level of economic leadership and strengthen party

influence in the labor collectives. And it is necessary to reach this by improving work with cadres; raising their responsibility for matters entrusted to them; improving the style of work of party committees and strengthening political indoctrination work in the labor collectives.

The delegates noted that the party committees must be organs of political leadership and not replace economic organs, soviets and trade unions as frequently happens. Communists at the Krasnoznamenskiy Rayon conference told the party raykom first secretary that he makes short visits to the labor collectives, most often on economic matters, but does not involve himself in the needs and concerns of the people. To some extent this is also characteristic of some party obkom departments and secretaries.

Almost all the speakers spoke of the need to make the human factor more active, in connection with which the role of ideological work should be increased.

S. S. Zhumabekov, chairman of the revision commission, made a report at the conference on the work of the commission.

K. A. Taukenov, chairman of the oblast ispolkom, reported on the draft Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the period up to the year 2000.

A new party obkom and revision commission was elected, as were delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakhstan CP Congress.

K. T. Turysov, Kazakhstan CP Central Committee secretary, spoke at the conference.

Ye. P. Slavskiy, USSR Minister of Medium Machine Building and A. G. Kolmakov, CPSU Central Committee official, took part in the work of the conference.

At the organizational plenum N. Ye. Morozov was again elected first secretary of the Tselinograd Party Obkom; S. S. Nurpeisov was elected second secretary and B. A. Bonomanko, M. S. Ismagambetova and I. I. Timoshenko were elected secretaries.

Kzyl-Orda Oblast

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 December 85 p 3

[Article by correspondent B. Bektegov: "A Time of Great Changes"]

[Excerpts] "...Having made a principled assessment of successes, it is necessary to analyze critically practical experience, learn necessary lessons from existing shortcomings and mistakes and define routine and urgent tasks." These lines from the report by Ye. N. Ayelbekov, party obkom first secretary, were the leitmotif and main thread through the whole conference. And, unfortunately, there were numerous errors and shortcomings in party leadership of the economic and social development of the oblast during the reporting period.

Agriculture, which is almost entirely based on irrigated farming, comprises the foundation of the oblast's economic capability. During the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan Kzyl-Orda sovkhoses and kolkhoses obtained 22,200 hectares of new and 17,400 hectares of reconstructed engineered land. To strengthen their material and technical base 557 million rubles were invested and the energy per worker and level of equipment of the farms significantly increased.

However, the farmers and animal husbandmen were not able to achieve expected high results. Seven sovkhoses and kolkhoses did not cope with the five-year plans for rice production and delivered to the state more than 14,000 tons less than planned. Some 59 farms did not fulfill the five-year plan for sale of meat; 27 for sale of milk; and 21 for sale of wool. And sovkhoses in Dzhalagashskiy, Syrdarinskiy and Yanykurganskiy rayons did not meet five-year plan goals for all types of animal husbandry products.

To a large extent the difficult situation which took shape in animal husbandry, and frequently in oblast agriculture, was caused by a marked worsening in climatic conditions, impoverishment of pastures and hay fields and lack of water. And oblast party, soviet and economic organs must assist farms and rayons in solving these problems, all the more so because they have happened repeatedly.

Nevertheless, as the report noted, the main reason for lags in many branches of agriculture is lack of individual initiative and short-sightedness on the part of farm leaders, rayon organizations, farmers and animal husbandmen.

In many sovkhoses and kolkhoses irrigated lands are being used ineffectively. There have been instances of eyewash and of concealing sowed areas of agricultural crops from state accounts. Not long ago this practice received a principled assessment at the party obkom buro and several farm managers and party officials were severely punished.

It has long been known that without a reliable fodder base it is impossible to develop animal husbandry or increase its productivity. Nevertheless, frequently no attention is given to alfalfa, wheat and corn crops on either rice farming or animal husbandry kolkhoses and sovkhoses. Feed preparing plants rust. All of this influences the unprofitableness of agricultural production, leads to the increased cost of wheat and to the loss of public cattle. Thus, rice in the oblast became 8-12 percent more expensive during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan. As a result of lack of fodder, lack of control over livestock and disorganization in maintaining cattle, the oblast lost 30,000 head of cattle, 447,000 sheep and goats, 8,000 horses and about 2,000 camels. Particularly great losses were permitted on farms in Syrdarinskiy, Yanykurganskiy, Chirchikskiy and Terenozekskiy rayons.

In discussing shortcomings in oblast agriculture the conference participants named directly specific persons who were at fault. The businesslike tone of discussion of painful issues was also expressed in that the speaker and those who took part in the discussions did not merely limit themselves to stating facts, but also outlined and carefully analyzed specific ways of solving the most burning problems.

Serious alarm was voiced in the speech made by S. Shaukhamanov, first secretary of the party Chilliyskiy Raykom. The position of the kolkhozes has been worsening sharply in recent years. They produce 80 percent of the rice and milk in the rayon, but due to lagging rates of capital construction not a single kolkhoz is comfortable and well built. There are no standard cow barns, workshops, or cultural, personal and communal facilities. The introduction of lands prepared using engineering methods is being accomplished in an entirely unsatisfactory manner.

Criticism of the party obkom was repeatedly voiced at the conference.

L. Khe, a teacher at Secondary School No. 5 imeni I. V. Panfilov, discussed the difficulties of general educational schools in Kzyl-Orda:

"The worst difficulties are overcrowding of the schools, a lack of facilities for out-of-class work and for teaching six year olds, and poor housing for teachers. The party obkom and oblast ispolkom have not specifically been involved in this matter."

Special concern was voiced in the report and the delegates' addresses concerning the state of industry and construction in the oblast. The five-year plan for volume of industrial production was underfulfilled by 19.4 million rubles. During the five-year plan Kzyl-Orda enterprises fell short in production by 31.6 million rubles.

In their speeches the delegates proposed specific editions and adjustments in the drafts of the CPSU Program, the CPSU Charter (with proposed changes) and the draft Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR.

K. Shukenov, chairman of the revision commission of the oblast party organization also presented a report at the conference.

The delegates discussed the report on the draft Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period up to the Year 2000 presented by I. Kaliyev, oblast ispolkom chairman.

In its resolutions the conference unanimously approved the party pre-congress document.

A new party obkom and revision commission and delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress and 16th Kazakhstan CP Congress were elected.

Z. K. Kamalidenov, Kazakhstan CP Central Committee secretary, spoke at the conference.

V. A. Saprykin, CPSU Central Committee official and V. K. Kadyrbayev, chairman of Kazsovprof [KazSSR Trade Unions Council] took part in the work of the conference.

At the organizational plenum Ye. N. Ayyelbekov was again elected first secretary of the Kzyl-Orda obkom; Ye. M. Zolotarev was elected second

secretary and D. A. Aydarov, V. V. Ryabov and N. I. Makarenko were elected secretaries.

Kokchetav Oblast

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 December 85 p 3

[Article by correspondent G. Maslov: "Increased Demandingness"]

[Excerpts] Giving its due to what had been accomplished, the obkom in its report concentrated the delegates' attention on the difficulties being experienced by the oblast economy, analyzed errors committed in party leadership of the economy, and presented for their examination a broad program of measures to raise further the militancy of party organizations and strengthen their role in the labor collectives.

Both the speaker and those participating in the discussions spoke of the growing contribution of the oblast's workers in the republic's multi-branch economy. The share being provided by Kokchetav workers in the agrarian sector, to the development of which the oblast party organization is devoting its main attention, is particularly high. The oblast is considered one of the major granaries of Kazakhstan and occupies one of the leading places in deliveries of milk and meat. Thus any stoppage in an agrarian shop impacts on the indices of all republic agriculture.

It was noted that assistance from the state to oblast agriculture is steadily increasing. However, the tremendous technical economic capability created in the villages is being poorly utilized. Take wheat production. It is here that the oblast party organization is most active, but, unfortunately, there is nothing to boast about. During the five-year plan the oblast was 2,781,000 tons of wheat short. Serious mistakes and miscalculations in agricultural leadership were among the main reasons for this.

It was noted that some party committees are reconciled to the fact that everywhere one looks in the rayons there coexist high standards of agriculture and oversimplified attitudes in agricultural technology, and creative use of the virgin lands agricultural soil conservation system along with total oblivion to grain and fallow area crop rotation.

There is only one way to correct the situation which has developed: to manage the land zealously, work competently and actively introduce into production the achievements of scientific and technology progress and advanced experience. Oblast grain growers do have examples to follow in order, in the immediate future, to increase substantially the productivity of hectares cultivated for the first time and to reach a level of 3.5-4 million tons of grain production and state sales, as well as to end the practice of hauling in vegetables from other regions of the republic and the country and sharply increase the yield of potatoes. In solving these important tasks farmers rightfully count on effective assistance from the Kokchetav NIISKha [Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture], the Ruzayevskiy and Stepnoshimskiy experimental stations and the laboratories of republic scientific institutions which are operating in the oblast. Unfortunately, as

it was noted at the conference, so far their contribution to the development of the agro-industrial complex does not meet the demands of the times.

As before, animal husbandry remains the most intense sector. And although now it has succeeded in providing a decent increase in sales of milk, meat, eggs and wool, the oblast did not cope with the five-year plan for sale to the state of the main types of farm products. And characteristically there are specific individuals responsible for every failure. However, frequently no strict demands are made of them. Such a method of inculcating responsibility in cadres for that area of work entrusted to them, it was stated at the conference, does not help to improve matters.

And there are opportunities to work better and more effectively.

In short, oblast workers have not yet succeeded in achieving stable development of agriculture. And this is all because party committees are often attracted by various meetings and general appeals, do not analyze deeply the causes of the chronic lag and are reconciled to an environment of indifference. The conference demanded that party, soviet and economic organs raise the level of leadership of the branch and on this basis improve its effectiveness.

An instructive example of redesign and technological retooling at the oxygen breathing apparatus factory was brought up at the conference. However, it does not yet have any followers, which is a serious reproach to party committees and corresponding obkom departments for poorly implementing the party's demands for acceleration of socio-economic development, based on scientific and technological progress.

Particular attention was paid to capital construction, on which implementation of the plans of the 12th Five-Year Plan will largely depend. As before problems of concentration of capital investments and accelerating the speed and improving the quality of construction remain acute. At the conference it was indicated to Yu. Gremyachenskiy, party obkom secretary; K. Nalayev, oblast ispolkom first deputy chairman, as well as I. Sharpenskiy, chief of the obkom construction department, that as a result of dissipation of resources there exist incomplete projects valued at over 129 million rubles; more than 80 percent of the annual quantity of construction and assembly work. Five-year plan targets for labor productivity and introduction of fixed capital have not been met. Price increases and overexpenditure of materials are permitted. Apropos of this, economic methods of thinking and management have still not become primary in the economy. Many party committees tolerate the fact that brigade cost accounting is slow to be introduced in the oblast and that the human factor is not being activized well.

It was noted that in this respect failures of party economic leadership, and especially mistakes in work with cadres, have the most impact. Flagrant violations in trade and in housing distribution in Kokchetav and Shchuchinsk were permitted and mismanagement and abuse of official positions by certain leaders in Valikhanovskiy Rayon were manifested in sight of the obkom, it was stated at the conference.

"We fervently approve the measures taken by the obkom buro on these matters," stated party veteran I. Baturin at the conference. "At the same time it is not clear why they were reported on in summary form in the oblast press. We hope that the obkom will continue to carry out a principled cadre policy and base its work on broad visibility, as the party demands today."

The conference delegates thoroughly discussed the drafts of the new edition of the Party Program and changes in the CPSU Charter.

Ye. Krasnoperov, oblast party organization revision commission chairman, reported on the work of the commission.

V. I. Moiseyenko, oblast ispolkom chairman, reported on the draft Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period up to the Year 2000.

Conference resolutions approved the party's pre-conference documents.

A new party obkom and oblast party organization revision commission were elected, as were delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakhstan CP Congress.

A. P. Rybnikov, Kazakhstan CP Central Committee secretary, spoke at the conference.

A. M. Rusakovich, CPSU Central Committee official; G. S. Zolotukhin, USSR Minister of Grain Crops; Professor K. I. Varlamov, doctor of historical sciences, Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee; and U. S. Sarsenov, chairman of Kazpotrebsoyuz [KaSSR Union of Consumers' Societies] took part in the work of the conference.

At the organizational plenum M. R. Sagdiyev was again elected first secretary of the Kokchetav Obkom, Kazakhstan CP; V. N. Zub was elected second secretary and A. S. Kalmyrzayev, Yu. V. Gremyachenskiy and I. A. Alimov were elected secretaries.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

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Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 21 Nov 85 pp 1,3

["Text" of speech by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, given at the 9th Congress of Turkmen Writers: "For High Ideological Content and Party-Mindedness in Soviet Literature"]

[Text] "The regular 9th congress of writers of Turkmenistan is taking place in a time when the entire Soviet people are preparing for a noteworthy event in the country's life -- the 27th CPSU Congress, which will occupy a prominent place in moving Soviet society toward communism," said M.G. Gapurov in his speech.

Soviet people, among them the working people of Turkmenistan, are laboring with particular enthusiasm these days. Intense, stepped-up work aimed at successfully completing the plans of the current year and the five-year plan as a whole is going on in plants and factories, at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and in scientific laboratories and creative organizations.

Drafts of the new editions of the CPSU Program, changes in the CPSU By-Laws, and the Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and in the Period to the Year 2000 published in the press give special political significance to the Soviet people and set their mood on great causes and heroic deeds.

The discussion of these most important documents which has broadly developed in our republic as in the entire country is an important stage of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress. It is obvious proof of the unity of the party and the people and still more evidence of the fact that for us in the country of genuine democracy and people's power the party always lives through the needs and hopes of the popular masses, wholeheartedly trusts them, and leads them along the one true historical path, the course of communist construction and peace.

Along with the whole Soviet people, the republic's working people live today in a spirit of positive changes and desire to move forward and correlate their own practical affairs with the objectives of the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums.

These days the whole Soviet people, among them the working people of Turkmenistan, are following the Soviet-American summit meeting taking place in Geneva and the work of the Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with deep attention and enormous interest and fully endorse the CPSU peace-loving foreign policy.

The consistent peace-loving policy of our party and the Soviet State is in keeping with the hopes and expectations of all the planet's progressive people. It is especially important today that every thoughtful person recognize his own personal responsibility for preventing the threat of war. And who better than writers and figures in literature and art can raise their voices for peace and international solidarity and against the warmongers, using their talent and their creativity.

All the organizational, political, and economic efforts and energies of the labor collectives are now focused on completing the current year and the five-year plan as a whole with the best results and meeting the 27th congress of our Leninist party and the 13th Turkmen CP Congress in fitting fashion.

M.G. Gapurov then described the state of affairs in the leading sectors of the republic's economy at the end of the five-year plan period and noted that in addition to what has been achieved there are still many shortcomings and unused reserves in their work. The task is to repair omissions in the time remaining, the speaker emphasized. It is important to universally strengthen the spirit of high demands and persistently instill in people the desire and ability to work with greater yield, more productivity, and better quality.

The party's course to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and solve complicated large-scale tasks of intensifying the economy on the basis of scientific-technical progress, improved management of the national economy, and greater discipline, organization, and maintenance of order in all spheres of society's life, the report noted later, requires fundamental changes in the style and methods of political-indoctrination and ideological work.

The times urgently demand that ideological work completely conform to the realities of contemporary life and the urgent expectations of the Soviet people so that it is able to actively influence the process of psychological restructuring and decisively overcome intellectual inertia and adherence to outdated work methods, and at the same time efficiently effect broad development of working people's initiative and creativity.

In this cause the party is putting great hopes on literature and art and on the entire creative intelligentsia.

The draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program emphasizes, "The party will in every way help increase the role of literature and art. Literature and art are called upon to serve the interests of the people and the cause of communism and as a source of joy and inspiration for millions of people, to express their will, feelings, and thoughts, and to actively promote their ideological enrichment and moral indoctrination."

Soviet Turkmen literature, like all Soviet multinational art developing in the spirit of high ideals, party-mindedness, and commitment to the people, is oriented to formulating major social problems, affirms the active life posture of our contemporary hero, and clearly reveals his communist conviction and high morals.

In the past five-year plan period the Turkmen writer organization has achieved certain successes. Today this is a cohesive, creatively active detachment of talented men of letters represented by many generations of masters of the pen. The award of the honorary rank of "People's Writer of the Turkmen SSR" to its prominent representatives -- Ata Atadzhanov, Klych Kuliyeu, Kayum Tangrykuliyeu, and Berdynazar Khudaynazarov -- as well as the conferment of the State Prize of the Turkmen SSR imeni Makhtumkuli to a whole number of writers was sign of recognition of the high achievements of Turkmen literature.

Speaking of the successes of the republic writers organization, the speaker emphasized that hundreds of books by Turkmen writers telling about our contemporaries, the heroic struggle of the Turkmen people in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples for freedom and happiness in the years of revolution and civil war and in the Great Patriotic War, and the heroic past of our people have come out in the publishing houses of our republic, in central publishing houses, in the fraternal republics, and in the countries of the socialist camp.

The successes of Turkmen literature and its entry into the all-Union arena are explained by the continued strengthening and development of the process of mutual influence and mutual enrichment of fraternal literatures and above all of Russian literature. In this we see the result of the CPSU's implementation of a wise nationalities policy and the inviolable friendship of peoples. Multilateral ties and effective forms of cooperation and cultural exchange among the peoples of our Motherland should be strengthened and developed in every possible way in the future in order to create on this basis works which are profound in thought and highly artistic, conform to the practices of communist construction, and indoctrinate generations of Soviet people in the spirit of devotion to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, patriotism, and proletarian internationalism.

The successes of the Turkmen Writers Union in the period under review are indisputable, the speaker said. He noted, however, that more specific, constructive proposals focused on eliminating shortcomings in the work of the Writers Union and of its creative links must be expressed and attention must be focused on unsolved problems, missed opportunities, and unused reserves for the good of the cause, as the party teaches us and as the CPSU Central Committee demands in the present stage.

In particular, the production theme is being incorporated too slowly. The years pass and there are almost no books on the working class.

The governing board of the Writers Union and the primary party organization must seriously consider how to bring men of letters to the sphere of industry

so that they do not lag behind rapidly developing technical progress and are continually in the heart of all new affairs and undertakings.

The editorial offices of the literary journals SOVET EDEBIYATY and ASHKHABAD and the newspaper EDIBIYAT VE SUNGAT must publish essays on the labor affairs of the republic's working class more often.

Such organizational-creative work as long-term business trips by writers to the main industrial projects and to work collectives must also be practiced more decisively. Bedry Kerbabayev at one time gave an example of how to work on major canvases concerned with contemporary times: he created his novel "Nebit-Dag" while living permanently with oil workers.

Reorganizing work in the direction of greater practicality and efficiency must concern all links of the activity of the republic's writers organization, including the work of the administration, the creative councils and commissions, and, of course, the primary party organization.

A Leninist, party-minded attitude toward work was and is the guarantee of our victories. Each of us, wherever he works and whatever he does, must deeply recognize and accept the basic strategic idea included in the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program as his own personal challenge. This is the idea of planned and comprehensive refinement of socialism and fundamental acceleration of the country's socioeconomic progress.

Initiative, a creative attitude toward work, innovation, and the selfless labor of the Soviet people for the good of society should be shown more clearly in artistic works, and questions related to implementing the party's course to accelerate socioeconomic development should be posed in such a way as to be penetrating and truly significant.

The artistic representation of the positive hero of our time is becoming especially important; this hero is a person with an activist life posture who would have a profoundly moral civil and state approach to our general cause and be a genuine patriot and internationalist and a champion of the interests of the cause and the interests of the people. Unfortunately, there are few such heroes in our literature.

The duty of writers is to make their contribution toward the further improvement of patriotic and international indoctrination. There are great opportunities and reserves in this area. Take merely such factors as the participation of our young people and the residents of Turkmenistan in incorporating the Maritime Kray and the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR and in the construction of BAM and housing in Western Siberia. Artistic works on this theme will undoubtedly find a lively response in the hearts of the people.

Our satiric poetry, which played an enormous indoctrinational role in the first years of Soviet Power, is unjustifiably passive. It should tear into drunkards, frauds, absentees, phase-mongers, and speculators with cutting, devastating mockery.

Few works in recent times have been devoted to such an important cause as atheist indoctrination. Writers must show more fervor and civil temperament in exposing religious survivals. We also hope that our men of letters will become faithful propagandists of new Soviet customs and traditions. Any work on this theme will be of great benefit to party and Soviet organizations.

Our readers await a new creative upsurge from poets. This part of Turkmen literature, like prose, also has its shortcomings. A great many insignificant, drab, and imitative poems are being printed. I would like to see more poems distinguished by a sharp feeling of contemporaneity. The poetic "I" should not become locked in a circle of trivial affairs and feelings, but should rather live for the concerns of the people, for life filled with labor, and for the persistent struggle for the triumph of justice and good.

Particular attention should be given to indoctrinating young people. It is very important that books addressed to teenagers and young people actively affirm the continuity of generations and the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party and the people. Contemporary youth want to see examples of great nobility and courage in writers' works and are trying to find answers to the most diverse questions regarding the meaning of life, choosing an occupation, heroic deeds, and heroism in them.

We have very few books devoted to the life, education, and labor of students in vocational-technical institutions -- the young replacements of the working class -- or to the noble mission of the teacher. These themes must attract the attention of men of letters.

The governing board of the Writers Union and its party organization are called on to continually carry out the main line of the party on the development of literature: to strengthen its link with the life of the people, to truthfully and very artistically describe our activities, clearly and with inspiration reveal the new, and passionately expose everything which hinders progress. The party bureau and communists must try to create a situation which would help increase writers' responsibility for their work, help develop their social activism, expand their ideological outlook, and refine their craftsmanship.

The duty of the governing board of the Writers Union and the party organization is to devote continuous attention and concern to young writers, as the CPSU Central Committee "On Work with Creative Youth" requires. Mentor relations should be developed in every possible way, seminars should be held regularly for beginning authors with a business-like, principled discussion of successes and shortcomings, and young authors must be directed to write significant books. And we must take care that they have creatively interpreted the classical heritage and properly developed the traditions of our multinational literature.

The draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program says: "The party takes a cautious, respectful attitude toward talent and artistic pursuit. However, it has always and will continue to fight, relying on creative councils, public opinion, and Marxist-Leninist artistic criticism, against manifestations of

the lack of ideological content, philosophical eclecticism, esthetic vagueness, and excessive focus on craftsmanship."

In connection with this, the role of literary criticism grows substantially. Its professional level and the efficiency of its actions against defective literature, lack of ideological content, and trivial subject matter should be increased.

The course of the party to allout activation of the human factor and to acceleration of socioeconomic development opens up a broad expanse for creativity, for further development of diverse realistic forms, styles, and genres, and for showing talent and artistic craftsmanship.

The Turkmen CP Central Committee considers the congress of the republic's writers which opened on the threshold of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th Turkmen CP Congress to be a great event in the sociopolitical and cultural life of the republic and an exacting inspection of the mobilization readiness of writers to always and in everything be equal to the tasks advanced by the party in the present stage. And this must be the basic core and the main direction of your work.

In conclusion M.G. Gapurov conveyed greetings from the Turkmen CP Central Committee to the congress presidium and expressed certainty that writers, like all creative workers in the republic, will continue to be the most active and loyal helpers of the party in the communist indoctrination of working people and make a worthy contribution to the development of multinational Soviet culture and the cause of communist construction.

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PARTY & STATE AFFAIRS

GAPUROV ON STATUS OF COTTON HARVESTING

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 20 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by M. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee: "The Labor Victory of the Cotton Growers of Turkmenistan"]

[Text] Guided by the decisions of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks stemming from the reports there by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, working people of Turkmenistan, like all Soviet people, in an environment of great political and labor enthusiasm, are increasing efforts to fulfill the plans and socialist obligations of the year ending and of the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole and are striving to mark the 27th congress of the native Communist Party of the Soviet Union with new achievements in the republic's economic and social development.

The discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the party's Program, changes in the CPSU By-Laws, and the Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Until the Year 2000 has caused a new outpouring of labor enthusiasm from republic workers and made them resolve to develop the struggle to increase production efficiency in every possible way and identify and incorporate its reserves.

The collectives of industrial enterprises have fulfilled the 10-month plan for volume of output realized.

More than 62 million rubles worth of output was realized above the plan. The rate of growth in production volumes and labor productivity increased as compared to the corresponding period last year. People working in construction, transport, communications, and other spheres of the economy and culture have achieved notable successes.

Under the leadership of party organizations, workers in agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex, realizing the Food Program, fulfilled the five-year plan for selling grain, vegetables, melons, mulberry silkworm cocoons, eggs, wool, and karakul sheepskins to the state. At kolkhozes and sovkhoses the number of livestock and poultry was increased and the quality of output delivered to the state was improved.

The republic's cotton growers won a remarkable labor victory. Showing a very high level of organization, skill, persistence, and labor enthusiasm, they grew a good crop of raw cotton, conducted the harvest in an organized manner, and have now successfully fulfilled the plan and socialist obligations of the last year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The Motherland received a record crop from the cotton growers of Turkmenistan -- more than 1,260,000 tons of "white gold." About 80 percent of the raw cotton was purchased as first grade.

The basis of this glorious victory is the unparalleled and selfless labor of kolkhoz member men and women, workers in sovkhozes, our remarkable machine operators, and the collectives of enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex and the purposeful organizational and mass-political work of party, Soviet, and agricultural organs and farm managers and specialists.

The Appeal of the Turkmen CP Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR to party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and agricultural organizations, kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, and specialists in the agroindustrial complex and to all working people of Soviet Turkmenistan to intensify care of cotton crops and accumulate and preserve a high yield of "white gold" played a large mobilizing role in receiving a high yield of raw cotton.

The labor success of workers in agriculture is a direct result of the party's consistently conducted agrarian policy and the enormous assistance and fatherly concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government for the continued flourishing of Turkmenistan.

Agricultural workers in Chardzhou Oblast achieved the best results in this year's harvest season. They were the first ones in the republic to report that they had fulfilled the socialist obligations of the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan for selling cotton to the state. Delivered to procurement points were 332,000 tons of cotton, which is 22,000 tons more than the amount set by the plan. Farms in Tashauz Oblast received good results; they sold 389,000 tons of cotton to the state, more than 11,000 tons above the plan.

Among the rayons, Oktyabrskiy Rayon -- one of the initiators of the republic's socialist competition to conduct a model cotton harvest and insure fulfillment of socialist obligations in the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan -- achieved particularly notable successes in producing and selling raw cotton. This rayon's contribution to the republic's harvest is very substantial -- more than 86,000 tons of cotton, 13,000 tons above the plan.

The course of the harvest campaign in the region is distinguished by a high level of organization, self-discipline, and practical activism. All links of the agroindustrial complex have operated precisely and on a coordinated basis here, and highly productive and high-quality work of equipment and harvesters and a great sense of responsibility for the common cause in each participant in the "white harvest" season have been achieved.

Making worthy contributions to the national struggle to fulfill the plan and socialist obligations to sell raw cotton to the state were farms in Murgabskiy

Rayon -- 61,000 tons, Chardzhouskiy and Tashauzskiy rayons -- 57,000 tons each, Deynauskiy Rayon -- 56,000 tons, Khalachskiy Rayon -- 44,000 tons, and Kaakhkinskiy Rayon -- 24,000 tons.

Farms in Farabskiy, Sakarskiy, Sayatskiy, Bakhardenskiy, Telmanskiy, Gyaurskiy, Charshanginskiy, Dargan-Atinskiy, Khodzhabasskiy, Karabekaulskiy, Bayram-Aliyskiy, Vekil-Bazarskiy, Kalininskiy, Kunya-Urgenchskiy, and Kushkinskiy rayons successfully fulfilled their obligations and sold large amounts of cotton above the plan.

The initiators of the republic's socialist competition were the cotton growers of Kaakhkinskiy and Takhta-Bazarskiy rayons, who fulfilled the plan and socialist obligations for producing cotton and achieved notable results in harvesting fine-fibered raw cotton. In Kaakhkinskiy Rayon 90 percent of the total amount of cotton purchases were of fine-fibered cotton and in Takhta-Bazarskiy Rayon the figure was 78 percent.

Many collectives of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses have successfully fulfilled plans and socialist obligations to produce and sell raw cotton to the state all the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan and gladden us with their great labor achievements. Among these kolkhozes and sovkhoses are the Tedzhen Sovkhoz in Tedzhenskiy Rayon, which sold more than 14,000 tons of cotton to the state this year, the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Khalachskiy Rayon, which sold more than 13,000 tons, and the 40 let TSSR Kolkhoz in Tashauzskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov in Takhta-Bazarskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov in Khalachskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev in Murgabskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Ashir Kakabayev in Oktyabrskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Khalturin in Chardzhouskiy Rayon, the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Takhtinskiy Rayon, the Teze yel Kolkhoz in Bairam-Aliyskiy Rayon, and the Sovkhoz imeni Zhdanov and the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Telmanskiy Rayon, which sold 7-12,000 tons of raw cotton each.

After raising a record crop, workers in the Kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev in Takhtinskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov in Charshanginskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Chapayev in Chardzhouskiy Rayon, the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Turkmen-Kalinskiy Rayon, the Sovet Turkmenistany Kolkhoz in Oktyabrskiy Rayon, the Bolshevik Kolkhoz in Deynauskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Murgabskiy Rayon, the Moskva Kolkhoz in Kaakhkinskiy Rayon and many others also achieved excellent results in state purchases of cotton.

The collectives of the brigades headed by Maral Dovranova of the Kolkhoz imeni Makhtumkuli in Khalachskiy Rayon, Perman Kurbanov of the Kolkhoz imeni Khalturin in Chardzhouskiy Rayon, Ryzakuli Kuzyyev of the Moskva Kolkhoz in Deynauskiy Rayon, Mekish Ashirov of the Kolkhoz imeni Makhtumkuli in Oktyabrskiy Rayon, Ibadulla Sadulayev of the 40 let TSSR Kolkhoz in Tashauzskiy Rayon, Tore Ovezov of the Teze yel Kolkhoz in Leninskiy Rayon, Redzhep Bayramov of the Sovet Kolkhoz in Sakar-Chaginskiy Rayon, Nursakhat Durdyev of the Moskva Kolkhoz in Murgabskiy Rayon, Meret Omadov of the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov in Takhta-Bazarskiy Rayon, and Ashir Annamukhamedov of the Leninizm yel Sovkhoz in Gyaurskiy Rayon gave examples of great skill and organization and a selfless and creative attitude toward the cause in the struggle for cotton.

The 1985 white harvest season is important for the increased level of machine harvesting. About 650,000 tons of raw cotton were gathered by machine in the republic as a whole; this is 210,000 tons more than last year. Farms in Tashauzskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Telmanskii, Sakarskiy, Khodzhabasskiy, Chardzhouskiy, and Murgabskiy rayons achieved especially good results in organizing and conducting machine harvesting of the crop.

In many kolkhozes and sovkhoses the proportion of machine harvesting was brought up to 70-80 percent. Among them were: the Put leninizma Sovkhoz in Gyaurskiy Rayon; the Tedzhen Sovkhoz in Tedzhenskiy Rayon; the Kolkhoz imeni Ordzhonikidze, the 40 let TSSR Kolkhoz, and the Maksat kommunizm Kolkhoz in Tashauzskiy Rayon; the Kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev in Murgabskiy Rayon; the Turkmenistan Kolkhoz and the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Telmanskii Rayon; the Moskva Kolkhoz, the Leningrad Kolkhoz, and the Kolkhoz imeni Chapayev in Chardzhouskiy Rayon; the Bolshevik Kolkhoz in Khodzhabasskiy Rayon; and the Bolshevik Kolkhoz in Deynauskiy Rayon.

Hundreds of our valiant machine operator-drivers, the guardsmen of the fields as the people lovingly call them, struggled to use their equipment very efficiently and unloaded 200-250 tons of "white gold" each from the bins of their machines. And today, along with everyone else, machine operator-drivers Byashim Abdykerimov of the Bolshevik Kolkhoz in Deunauskiy Rayon, Bazar Muradov of the Kolkhoz imeni Khalturin in Chardzhouskiy Rayon, Akhmurad Abdullaeyev of the 40 let Oktyabrya Kolkhoz in Khalachskiy Rayon, Allamurat Dzholyyev of the Oktyabryn baydagy Kolkhoz in Oktyabrskiy Rayon, Farkhat Khaibayev of the 40 let TSSR Kolkhoz in Tashauzskiy Rayon, Redzhep Bayramov of the Sovkhoz imeni Zhdanov in Telmanskii Rayon, Baymurat Baymuradov and Nuretdin Charyyev of the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Turkmen-Kalinskiy Rayon, Kakadzhan Oveznepesov of the Kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev in Murgabskiy Rayon, Khodzhamukhamet Saryyev of the Sovetskaya Rossiya Sovkhoz in Bayram-Aliyskiy Rayon, and Nepes Babayev of the Kolkhoz imeni Takhirov and Meret Ishankuliyev of the Komsomol Kolkhoz in Kaakhkinskiy Rayon rightfully share the joy of our labor victory.

Our glorious women who sat behind the wheels of cotton-picking machines and took a most active part in the battle for the harvest on an equal footing with the men deserve kind words of thanks and great gratitude. Among them were Rozygul Akyyeva of the Kolkhoz imeni 22nd partsyezda in Karabekaulskiy Rayon, Chemengul Babanazarova of the Leningrad Kolkhoz in Chardzhouskiy Rayon, and Ogulshaker Atayeva and Kumush Atayeva of the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Turkmen-Kalinskiy Rayon.

The masters of the manual harvest, whose unparalleled labor in cotton fields in hot and foul weather from early morning till late evening made a great contribution to our victory, arouse feelings of admiration and respect. Members of the "multiple thousands" movement, many of them handed over 200 and more kilograms of raw cotton each each day at the height of the white harvest season and since the start of the harvest season have 10,000-15,000 tons of cotton to their own personal account. Among them we proudly name the mother-heroine and deputy to the TuSSR Supreme Soviet Dzhumagul Tangryberdyeva of the Sovet Kolkhoz in Sakarskiy Rayon, TuSSR Supreme Soviet deputy Gul Khanum

Kemalova of the Maksat kommunizm Kolkhoz in Tashauzskiy Rayon, Aydzhan Saparova of the Moskva Kolkhoz in Deynauskiy Rayon, Bazargul Karygdyeva of the Kolkhoz imeni Khalturin in Chardzhouskiy Rayon, Kizylgyl Makhmudova of the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Khalachskiy Rayon, Ogulbabek Annakurbanova of the Azatlyk Kolkhoz in Oktyabrskiy Rayon, Oguldzhan Matdurdyeva of the Internatsional Kolkhoz in Kalininskiy Rayon, Rozygul Ishankuliyeva of the Kolkhoz imeni Engels in Takhta-Bazarskiy Rayon, TuSSR Supreme Soviet deputy Khalnabat Khommadova of the Kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev in Murgabskiy Rayon, and Ogultach Kadyrova of the Kolkhoz imeni Takhirov in Kaakhkinskiy Rayon.

The republic's cotton growers are deeply grateful to the workers from urban and rayon centers and to schoolchildren -- everyone who demonstrated high consciousness and solidarity in the intensive harvest season and came with fraternal help to kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields.

All labor collectives of the agroindustrial complex who supply agriculture with equipment, fertilizers, and other material-technical resources, irrigation water, and everything that is needed to development and increase the efficiency of agricultural production rightfully now share in the well-deserved success of the cotton growers.

Workers in procurement organs and processing industry and railroad and vehicle transport enterprises made a great contribution to the victory of the cotton growers. Agricultural workers express deep gratitude to the glorious aviators who conducted the cotton defoliation well and at the right time.

Employees of cultural-educational institutions, trade, domestic services, and health care and figures of literature and art, who by their efforts created the necessary conditions for the highly productive labor and good leisure time of all those working in the fields, played a large role.

Press, radio, and television people, who provided continuous coverage in their writing and broadcasts of the course of preparations and harvesting the crop and the experience and achievements of leaders in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production, making it the achievement of everyone, gave invaluable assistance in mobilizing agricultural workers to fulfill socialist obligations.

On this joyful and triumphant day the Central Committee of the Turkmen CP and the republic's government express deep gratitude and particular thanks to kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, specialists in agriculture and water management, employees of agricultural and procurement organs, workers and employees of cities and rayon centers, students, and each participant in the selfless struggle to fulfill the republic's high socialist obligations to sell raw cotton to the state.

The victory won is a result of the skillful organizational and political work of party, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organizations. During the days of the harvest thousands of communists and Komsomol members and trade union activists set an example of selfless labor in all links of the cotton conveyor and by personal example inspired rural workers to glorious deeds.

Local Soviets of People's Deputies actively influenced the course of the harvest campaign. They acted as the initiators of genuine mass socialist competition for the quickest gathering of the harvest and did everything possible to insure precise and coordinated work in the cotton fields and in the sphere of services for agricultural workers.

Traditional socialist competition among the cotton-growing republics of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Tadzhikistan played a large role in the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the Food Program. The valuable advice and recommendations and the progressive experience accumulated and shared with us by our dear friends enriches us and brings good results.

The entire multinational Soviet people has a great role in the achievements of the workers in Turkmen agriculture. The working people of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan, and other fraternal republics supply us with tractors, motor vehicles, grading equipment, cotton-picking and agricultural machines, mineral fertilizers, and many other things. All this makes it possible to continually develop cotton growing and other sectors of agricultural production.

The Turkmen people are filled with deep gratitude to the Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and all peoples of our country for the constant and enormous assistance they give in developing the economy and further increasing the sophistication of the working people of our republic. That is why each resident of our republic recognizes with special responsibility his patriotic and international duty -- to give the Motherland more high quality cotton.

We are also very satisfied to note the good work of republic vegetable and melon growers, who successfully fulfilled their plans. Farms in Gyaurskiy Rayon achieved the highest levels in fulfilling socialist obligations to sell vegetables. The successes of the Sovet Turkmenistan Kolkhoz in Gyaurskiy Rayon and the 40 let TSSR Kolkhoz and the Sotsializm Kolkhoz in Ashkhabadskiy Rayon should be specially noted.

Increased production of fruit and vegetables made it possible to substantially increase the supply of them to the national fund. Hundreds of thousands of tons of vegetables, melons, and grapes were sent to the cities of Moscow, Leningrad and other industrial centers of the country.

A new step has been taken to further develop animal husbandry. The number of all types of livestock and poultry increased as compared to last year. The annual assignment to sell wool to the state was fulfilled. More attention was given to strengthening the feed base of animal husbandry, improving feed quality, and using it rationally.

While taking note of what has been accomplished, in all responsibility we should also say that there are many reserves in republic agricultural production; using them would make it possible to achieve higher indicators and realize the tasks of the Food Program. The need to step up intensification in cotton growing, animal husbandry, and other sectors of agricultural production on the basis of accelerating scientific-technical progress, increasing labor

productivity, and raising the efficiency and quality of all work is an exceptionally important challenge for us.

Guided by the decisions of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, purposeful work must be done to further increase the labor activism of agricultural workers, improve and refine the organizational and political work of party organizations, strengthen state, plan, and labor discipline, and increase the accountability of all categories of workers for the work assigned. It is especially essential now that each person picture the goals and tasks to develop republic agriculture as defined by the draft of the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Until the Year 2000 and realize them by his own practical work.

The paramount task of party, Soviet, and agricultural organs and managers and specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhoses is to complete the remaining harvesting of cotton and other crops very rapidly. Attention should also be turned to sharply increasing the rate and improving the quality of the whole complex of fall-winter work and to create a reliable foundation for obtaining high yields in 1986.

People working in animal husbandry must take measures to insure that the plan and socialist obligations to sell all types of output to the state are fulfilled, to conduct the overwintering of livestock in an organized manner and at a high level, and not allow waste and reduced livestock productivity. Special attention must be devoted to improving the use of all types of feeds and expending them rationally and economically, more persistently introducing and refining progressive forms of organizing and stimulating labor, and showing more concern for improving the working and living conditions of livestock workers.

The working people of Turkmenistan, like all the Soviet people, unanimously endorse and support the party line to accelerate the socioeconomic development of our country and the policy of peace and constructive building; they are filled with resolve to strengthen and multiply the economic and defense power of the socialist Motherland through shock labor and to mark the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th Turkmen CP Congress with new labor achievements.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN CP BURO MEETS ON CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 6 Nov 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Buro of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] At its regularly scheduled meeting, the Buro of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee examined the results of the accounting and elections of the republic's primary party organizations. It was noted that the accounting and elections had taken place in a spirit of today's needs, of criticism and self-criticism, with the active participation of communist party members. Speakers at the meetings expressed many critical comments and made suggestions for improving the work of party organizations. At present party organizations have already begun to implement this criticism and these suggestions.

Now begins the next stage, the final one before the congress -- conferences in rayon, city and oblast party organizations. The task of party committees is to conduct the conferences at a high political and business level. Worthy communists are to be elected new members of the committees, to show an example of selfless work and high moral purity. We should attract women and young people more boldly for work in party committees.

In a discussion of the question of preparing the community's livestock for wintering and the readiness of enterprises and organizations for work in winter conditions, party committees, ministries and departments and ispolkoms of the Soviets of Workers' Deputies were set tasks which proceed from decisions of the April and October (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenums. The task of the day is to develop socialist competition more widely for the successful fulfilment of plans during the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and to prepare a fitting welcome for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 23rd CPTu Congress.

Other questions were considered by the CPTu Central Committee Buro for which appropriate measures were adopted.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TuSSR SUPSOV STANDING COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 20 Nov 85 p 3

[TURKMENINFORM report: "In the Permanent Commissions of the Supreme Soviet of Turkmen SSR"]

[Text] At a meeting of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet Permanent Commission on Industry, Transportation and Communications held November 18, the topic was examined: "Concerning the Condition of Transportation Service to the Republic's Population."

Those who gave reports -- TuSSR Ministers Ka. Gurbangeldyyev (motor transport) and S. Orazmamedov (municipal services) -- and deputies who spoke, noted that in recent years a certain amount of work has been done to raise the quality and caliber of passenger service, to improve the efficiency of using a permanent staff, to strengthen the production base of the republic's motor-vehicle passenger enterprises and the Ashkhabad trolley-bus industry. Measures have been specified for improving public service and strengthening the control over passenger transportation. A comprehensive scheme for developing all types of public passenger transport in Ashkhabad up until the year 2000 has been worked out.

At the same time, the development of transportation means and the quality and caliber of public service still do not meet contemporary needs. The potential existing in the work of motor and electric transport is far from being used fully.

From year to year one basic indicator is never fulfilled, one that characterizes the work of motor vehicle enterprises -- the index of vehicle inventory use. The regularity of traffic and continuity of itinerary buses and trolleys are as low as before.

Transportation service to the public in Ashkhabad is organized in an unsatisfactory manner. The transportation of passengers in the republic's rural areas is not developing sufficiently.

Cases of motor transport idleness are increasing. One may observe the tendency to reduce the shift system of work and the index of bus use. The material and technical base of the motor and electrical passenger transportation enterprises

is weak. The TuSSR Ministry of Motor Transport is not adopting the necessary measures for accelerating the transition of the means of motor transport to natural gas.

At motor vehicle stations and on interurban lines personal and medical services are not sufficiently organized for passengers and drivers. Temporary or adapted buildings at motor vehicle stations in the cities of Krasnovodsk, Mary, Chardzhou, Tashauz and rayon centers do not meet today's demands.

Control over the sale of tickets in buses travelling their routes is weak. Cases of overcharging by taxi drivers have been tolerated.

In the enterprises of the TuSSR Ministry of Motor Transport an active struggle for tightening up work discipline is not being conducted. The turnover of personnel is still high.

The commission recommended to the Motor Transport and Municipal Services ministries of TuSSR and other ministries and departments of the republic that they adopt concrete measures to eliminate existing shortcomings in work.

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CSO: 1830/173

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIFORM JOURNALIST FEE NETWORK URGED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 11, Nov 85 (signed to press 10 Oct 85) pp 44-46

[Article by Nikolay Krivenko, ZHURNALIST special correspondent in the city of Almet'yevsk in the Tatar ASSR: "Its Own Price for Each Line: On Using a Fee Network"]

[Text] They were talking about the way fees were marked off and one of the employees of the Almet'yevsk ZNAMYA TRUDA newspaper mentioned the following case. Many years ago under the old editorial board, he had written a feature story on S., a famous oil worker. It was approximately 350 lines -- not a full three columns -- and was published under the heading "feature-story". They marked it off as a leaflet and wrote down for it 2.50 rubles.

We agree that this does not happen often and that feature stories in the urban and rayon press are usually paid for at higher rates. Nevertheless, it seems appropriate to me to recall this case since it gives an idea of those distortions which are allowed at times when paying for articles. On a number of urban and rayon newspapers (I judge this based on letters to ZHURNALIST), the marking off of fees is still done according to a confused and jumbled manner. A common and logically sound system for paying for articles depending on the quality of the material, the type, and the number of lines has not been developed and there are no clear-cut criteria which would permit a complicated and besides a delicate fee system to be conducted in a well-thought-out manner and with minimum errors. Yes, a delicate one. Also, we must not forget that the right to evaluate not only the articles of others but also their own has been given to the people who write and approve fees.

It seems to me that the editors of the Almet'yevsk ZNAMYA TRUDA city newspaper have managed to put fee matters into good order. In elaborating the conditions of socialist competition, they have compiled here by their common efforts a fee network which lies at the basis of the financial calculations. At one time, our magazine published ("How Much Is a Line Worth?" No 4, 1978) this network along with an information article by I. Vinokurov, the newspaper's executive secretary. Almost eight years, however, have passed since then. Adjustments have been made in many rates and there is probably sense in again returning to this document. Reviewed and approved anew at the beginning of this year, it looks as follows:

RATES

According to genres and lines of ZNAMYA TRUDA (KHEZMET BAYRAGY) newspaper articles

	Size of Article (in lines)	Cost (in rubles)
Leading article	180	8 - 10
Feature story	300	15 - 20
Sketch	180	6 - 10
Article	200	8 - 14
Correspondence	150	4 - 7
Account	300 - 500	6 - 10
Information	60	2 - 3
Satire	200	8 - 12
Story	300	15 - 20
Poem	1 line	10 - 15 kop.
Letter survey	160	4 - 5
Photography	"	2 - 3
Reporting	150	4 - 6
Poster for holiday issue		up to 12
Thorny article	60	4 - 5
Interview	150	4 - 7
Miniature (satirical)		2

Not a single ZNAMYA TRUDA newspaper worker doubts that the network of the rates, which have been accepted there (and they follow it strictly) is a useful and necessary thing. In their opinion, why was it introduced into the life of the collective and how has it affected the creative feelings of the employees and their practical work?

A. Salakhov, the manager of the party life department, says: "The conviction that we distribute fees fairly is very important for me just as it probably is for others. When passing our own or an author's material to the secretariat, we know that they will evaluate it as it deserves. They will pay more for a good article and less for mediocre one. That is why we do not have and cannot have any idle talk connected with the marking out of issues and no lobby gossip about the fact that they underpaid someone or unjustifiably increased the fee of someone."

In continuing the thought expressed by Salakhov, I will point out: There is no idle talk about marking-off fees here because essentially the entire editorial board participates in evaluating the published material. The permanently operating commission for summing up competition results (there are three individuals on it: R. Spiridonova, the assistant dubbing editor,

and S. Garifullina and N. Smolkin, correspondents) examine the published editions and then submit its conclusions for the collective's discussion. The best articles are hung after a short meeting on the "red board" and are paid for at higher fee scale rates. The most successful articles (or the organization of them) are awarded a monetary bonus (on the average, this happens three-four times a month). In other words, everything is being done in the editorial board of the Almet'yevsk newspaper to insure the direct dependence of each workers' material compensation on the results of his work. The need for this was mentioned during the recent April 1985 plenum of the party's Central Committee.

In the opinion of D. Matveyev, the manager of the industrial department, strict demarcation of fee rates is also useful because it inspires people to pay attention to different genres and to expand their creative range. The employees of the editorial board and the part-time writers, who previously wrote primarily correspondence and information notes, are more and more frequently and more and more eagerly testing their strength in the genres of articles, feature-stories and satire -- there is a material incentive for this. They told me about I. Ryabov, a rayon people's education department inspector, who began with short notes about the life and work of rural schools and who has recently appeared successfully in the newspaper with articles about the professional orientation of youth and about what at times interferes with young men and women attaching themselves to the village. I do not want to state that such a change in genres is only dictated by material considerations, but I think that even these considerations have played a role here.

With the introduction of a fee network, talk about the fact that material by an editor or the executive secretary is paid more generously than material by other workers somehow no longer arises and departs into the area of legend. There is no soil for such talk: Everything is being done openly and there are no Madrid palace secrets -- the approved rates are identically binding on everyone. The following item directs attention toward itself. Having examined the record of the last three years, I did not find a month when the fee of editor Petr Mikhaylovich Golyshev (and he is a writer) exceeded the earnings of the overwhelming majority of the employees. Usually, it was 1.5-2-fold less than the fee of the leading newspaper journalist. I like such editorial punctiliousness. Besides everything else, it leaves him free to act and excludes any doubt whatsoever of his objectivity.

The following question is justified: If the fee network in its initial form had fully proven itself and become useful and necessary for the collective, why was it necessary to review it in January of this year and make adjustments? Life prompted it: Circumstances took shape so that it was necessary to "raise the prestige" of certain genres and rubrics and increase the flow of material in which the editorial board was beginning to experience a shortage. For example, it was asserted that the newspaper's "Kirmek" ("fish-hook") satirical department was hurting for notes for it. That is why the rate for "thorny lines" was increased: It had been two-three rubles and it became four-five. Again based on the needs of the editorial board, adjustments were made in the payment for leading articles, reporting and

poetry. (By the way, the Almetyevsk journalists long ago refused to publish poems by unknown authors, which arrived by mail at the editorial office in pale machine copies. Probably this is the only and the most correct way to suppress the enterprising activity of literary hacks who send one and the same poem to different newspapers).

Thus, the marking-off network is not something that has hardened or been established and fixed once and forever. When necessary, it is possible to reconstruct and add to it depending on the specific conditions that have taken shape in the editorial board.

The fair distribution of the resources has an effect in the final analysis -- and this is particularly important! -- on the quality of the newspaper, and it becomes a stimulus for improving the work of the editorial collective. The fee setting network provides an opportunity to encourage the initiative and creative search of the employees in a material way, to direct the people's energy toward the solution of the most critical problems and questions, and to maintain in them constantly the desire to write or organize good material. There is no "quality" column in the rate-setting network, but it is necessary to consider quality above everything else. The type and number of lines -- these are seemingly the starting points for fee calculations; the main factor is the novelty and urgency of the subject, the social significance and effectiveness of the material, and its literary level.

At one time, the initiative of the brigade of D. Nurutdinov, a drilling expert, -- "Oil wells -- on line!" -- was born and not without the good help of the newspaper. It was subsequently approved by the party city committee and then by the CPSU Tatar Obkom and the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry. The comrades proposed organizing a competition with their neighbors to decrease drilling time and the exploitation of wells and to link all of the collectives which were participating in this work, with mutual contract commitments.

Everyone did not immediately understand the essence of the proposal by the progressive oil workers. At first, many brigade leaders weighed and pondered how beneficial these commitments would be for their collectives. Under these conditions, an extremely logical explanation of the advantages of working in the new way was required from the editorial board, especially from its industrial department. The articles were born with difficulty; the journalists were spending a great deal of time on their preparation. That is why it was decided to pay for articles and correspondence, which publicized the initiative and which told about its incorporation, at the highest fee rate scale. The newspaper published a number of interesting articles which were profound in their content and which contributed a great deal to the fact that almost all of the brigades in the association began to work using the example of Nurutdinov's people. The progressive method permitted labor productivity to be increased by 10 percent and the average time for drilling a well became shorter by 20 days. The initiative of the Almetyevsk oil workers was embraced in neighboring republics and oblasts and it found its followers in Western Siberia and other oil regions.

S. Garifullina, a correspondent in the letter department, says:

"Recently, I have annually prepared articles about rural school graduates who stay to live and work in the village. A definite model of these articles took shape. Judging by everything, it suited the editorial board. Last year, however, I decided to do it differently. I devoted the main attention to the parting words of the teachers and mentors, as was done previously, and to the statements of the graduates themselves: What had inspired them to remain in the village, with what thoughts and attitudes were they beginning their working life, what help did they expect at first from the kolkhoz and sovkhos directors? The conversation also touched upon the shortcomings which existed in the training process (for example, they studied tractors in one of the schools... without a tractor). In the opinion of the comrades -- I myself sensed this -- the article was an interesting one and touched upon many vital questions connected with the training and employment of youth. My small article was rated at the highest scale and they awarded me a bonus of 10 rubles. I admit that I am now thinking about how to make the next one even more interesting."

The direct dependence of the fee rates on the subject and quality of the articles can also be seen today in the payment for material devoted to the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. The newspaper is consistently and purposefully waging an anti-alcohol propaganda campaign. The rubrics: "Sobriety is the Norm of Our Life" and "Fight Against Drunkenness!", are permanent ones; however, the editorial board in each individual case searches for a new angle and varies the form for presenting the material. Today, it is a city workers meeting which ZNAMYA TRUDA is covering on its pages; tomorrow -- an account of a village gathering; the day after tomorrow-- a consultation with a procurator, notes from a doctor and State Motor Vehicle Inspection Worker, and thoughts on readers' letters. Different articles of even the same type and size are paid for differently although all of them are seemingly urgent and necessary. For example, the lead article, "For High Standards and Models", which also talks about the struggle against drunkenness, was marked at the lowest column: Everything in it was correct but it lacked concreteness and had too many general phrases. They pay the maximum for articles and correspondence which are filled with interesting facts, contain constructive conclusions and proposals and cut people to the quick. If criticism is expressed addressed to someone or other, the effectiveness of the material is taken into account first and foremost during the rate setting -- what was done after the article in the newspaper, what steps were taken? Usually, one does not have to wait for reports about this: Almetyevsk journalists have achieved a situation where replies to criticism arrive in the editorial office without reminders (the rubric "In the Tracks of Our Articles" is practically never missing from the pages of the newspaper).

Probably it is not necessary to mention in particular that a common fee setting scale with all of its merits does not make the weather in the editorial board -- it is only a measure which helps to establish a normal creative situation in the collective and stimulate the conscientious work of

the journalists. I would like to talk about something else in this case. No scale -- even the most correct one -- will provide any noticeable results and will not take root in a newspaper where people do not work in a friendly and coordinated manner, where there is no mutual goodwill and exactingness toward each other and where there is no united collective. You also think about this when you become acquainted with the work of the Almetyevsk editorial board.

There are not enough qualified employees and nowhere to get them from -- the editors of city and rayon newspapers often express such complaints. There has been and is no personnel problem on ZNAMYA TRUD. I suppose that there will not be any during the next few years. It is not only a case of the collective being basically staffed with people having a higher journalism education, many of whom began their journey as professional newsmen as part-time correspondents of ZNAMYA TRUDA (at the time, they were excavating machine operators, electricians and assistant drillers). The editorial board thinks about the future: For several years, it has annually recommended secondary school graduates, who have proven themselves to be energetic young correspondents, to the journalism department of Kazan University. Five people are now studying in the resident journalism department and four in the correspondence course. Thus, when the need appears for this, the editorial board will have someone to invite to a vacant position.

The Almetyevsk collective is also strong because journalists from different generations and with different degrees of professional qualifications and skill work here. This combination is always useful: The youth compare themselves to the veterans, adopt their experiences, and comprehend newspaper work practices with their help. The comrades, who have come to the editorial board comparatively recently, tell how much they have received from their daily contact with D. Matveyev, the newspaper's leading journalist who fulfills two norms practically every month, and with the other experienced workers. The people listen attentively to their comments, advice and criticisms which are perhaps not always pleasant but are always objective and well-wishing.

However, impartial comradely criticism does not only help the young ones. The following case occurred here recently. V., an employee of the editorial board who was no newcomer to journalism, wrote -- as she thought -- a sharp article on a moral subject. It was delayed in the secretariat and the author went to the editor. When he had read the material, the latter suggested: "Let us discuss it in the collective; we will listen to what the comrades say." After the discussion, V. withdrew her article without expressing any shadow of resentment during this (in all likelihood, she was distressed: an author is an author). As A. Chernyshev, the manager of the agricultural department pointed out in a conversation, generally speaking, it is not customary to take offense at criticism in their editorial board; people say what they think and express their opinions frankly during planning sessions and briefings.

Not long before me, F. Abitova and L. Bogusheva, students in the third course at Kazan University, arrived for practical work at the Almet'yevsk newspaper. We met when they had already become comfortable in the editorial board and had made themselves at home in the typewriter room offered to them. Bogusheva had managed to publish a large article on the organization of competition in the immersion electric pump plant. In the words of the students, the collective's kind attention toward them and its readiness to help them in everything, to prompt them and to teach them made them happy in the Almet'yevsk editorial board more than anything else. Last year while doing the first practical work in their lives in one of the Kazan factory newspapers (they asked that it not be named), the girls were not able to get to the plant for several days -- they were brushed aside like an annoying fly. Bogusheva says: "One must admit that we thought it would be this way everywhere. Here, however, the editor invited us in on the very first day, talked with us for a long time and introduced us to our mentor who took us under his guardianship. The comrades eagerly travelled with us to enterprises and kolkhozes. Farida and I dream of again coming for practical work to ZNAMYA TRUDA next year."

The well-wishing attitude toward people, which made the on-the-job trainees so happy, has become the norm in the collective of the Almet'yevsk newspaper. Editor, P. Golyshev, whom -- as the employees say -- can be approached with any anxiety or trouble (he always listens patiently, gives advice and helps), maintains it first and foremost. For example, if someone is in the hospital, the editor is the first to be concerned that he is visited and that flowers are brought to him. Naturally, this attitude engenders a responsive reaction: The people work not because of fear but because of conscience. The editorial board, where they feel the daily concern and attention, is dear to them. Incidentally, it has been many years since disciplinary punishments were inflicted in ZNAMYA TRUDA -- they simply do not exist and there is no need for them.

The Almet'yevsk journalists are continuously aware of the help of the party city committee and its first secretary, R. Galeyev. The gorkom delves in an interesting manner into the collective's life and energetically supports its good initiatives. Having visited Rinat Gimadelislamovich Galeyev twice, I was convinced that he was well informed on all editorial matters and had a good knowledge of the people who work on the newspaper. It is a seemingly insignificant fact but I still remember him: Having met A. Chernyshev, an editorial board employee in a village, the Gorkom first secretary thanked him for an interesting correspondence about the opening of a new club on the Kolkhoz imeni Frunze.

To intensify the human factor and to see to it that everyone works conscientiously and with full efficiency at his position -- this is the requirement of the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The collective of the Almet'yevsk ZNAMYA TRUDA city newspaper is striving for this in all of its actions and undertakings.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

AzSSR: IDEOLOGISTS URGED NOT TO 'REST ON LAURELS'

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 8 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of ideological work. "The number of leading party, soviet, trade union, and enterprise workers and specialists among the propagandists is growing from year to year. Now, close to 54,000 propagandists are active in our republic, of which close to 36,000 are leading workers and more than 44,000 are CPSU members. Many of our propagandists have more than 10 years of experience in this sector. We have every opportunity ideologically to guarantee the implementation of the new, splendid duties set forth by the party under the present conditions. Along with this, the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP is calling on party organizations not to rest on their laurels and to approach all work, including our ideological activity, critically because there are still shortcomings in this sector, and the extent of our future plans and the complexity of the problems demand constant examination and the unceasing perfecting of ideational-educational work."

CSO: 1830/356

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

BOURGEOIS PROPAGANDA APPEALING TO TURKMEN YOUTH

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 8 December 1985 carries on page 2 a 2000-word unsigned report on the Ashkhabad conference devoted to "Current problems in giving students a legal education according to demands of the reform in general education and professional schools." G.I. Kandelinskiy, first deputy minister of education TUSSR, said in his address that "in recent years bourgeois propaganda has made Soviet youth the main target of ideological attack and sabotage. With this goal they exploit various technical channels of diversion and psychological principles. In order to weaken the growth of socialism, bourgeois propaganda is paying special attention to instilling the attributes of nationalism, religious belief, bourgeois ideology and way of life in their minds". He added that "the party must improve the quality and effectiveness of interpretive work conducted among youth".

RAYON NEWSPAPER ASSAILED FOR 'LACK OF INITIATIVE'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 8 December 1985 carries on page 2 a 1000-word article by A. Yusubova criticizing the Gushgy Rayon newspaper GUSHGY for its approach to a number of subjects. Noting that animal husbandry is one of the most important sectors in the rayon economy, she points out that the newspaper's articles on the subject are limited and "lacking in excitement" and that "the basis for this is that when the rayon newspaper's editorial board prepares materials pertinent to the life of the shepherds, they are but little concerned with its influence or effectiveness." Similarly, although the rayon has achieved a number of agricultural successes, "basic materials on the achievement of major labor victories, the accumulated experience and victories in socialist competition and their work principles are not prepared to a sufficient degree. This demonstrates a lack of initiative, goal orientation and desire to undertake creative investigations."

RUSSIAN-TURKMEN COMPUTER DICTIONARY PROPOSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 6 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 300-word article by Kh. Nyyazov proposing the publication of a Russian-Turkmen computer terminology dictionary. Pointing out that the introduction of special courses in computer and information technology in higher schools, the special studies established for secondary school teachers in this field, the installation of mainframes at the Turkmen State University

and microcomputers at the Turkmen Polytechnic Institute, he notes that "if there were an interpretive Russian-Turkmen dictionary for the terminology used in this field, it would be useful for the study and mastery of this complex terminology. All of us workers at the Magaryf press and the TUSSR Magtymguly Institute of Languages and Literature are interested in this urgent question."

/12913

CSO: 1830/346

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

NEW DRAFT CPSU STATUTES, DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM DISCUSSED

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 12, 1985 (signed to press 22 Nov 85) pp 30-38

[Article by O. Obichkin: "The CPSU By-Laws Are the Law of Party Life"]

[Text] Communists and working people of the cities and the countryside are now discussing the draft of the new redactions of the CPSU By-Laws (with proposed amendments) and the draft of the document "Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period to the Year 2000." These drafts were ratified by the October 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. "These are documents of enormous political significance," General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M. S. Gorbachev emphasized in his report at the Plenum. "We are talking about our program goals, the key issues of the overall party line, and its economic strategy and forms and methods of work among the masses in the current - exceptionally important and complex -- segment of history, one which is a turning point in many respects, on both the domestic and the international levels."

Following Leninist tradition, the Communist Party turned for advice to the working people, to rely on collective experience in defining and specifying the ways to step up the country's socioeconomic development and our continued advance toward communism. The discussion, propagandizing, and explanation of the pre-Congress documents is frank and business-like. It is being done in an organized and informative way, without a lot of noise and show, and is helping unite the Soviet people around the Communist Party and fostering a deep understanding by the working people of the challenges and prospects for improving socialist society and attaining a qualitatively new state in it.

The Program and By-Laws of the CPSU are closely interrelated. As we know, the CPSU By-Laws define the organizational principles and norms of structure and activity of the party, supporting accomplishment of the immediate and long-run tasks posed by the party Program. Therefore, changes in the party Program are usually accompanied by work to bring the party By-Laws into line with it.

In the new historical conditions, the draft of the new redaction of the Program of the CPSU states, when the country faces important challenges in internal development and in the international arena, the guiding role of the party in the life of Soviet society naturally increases and high demands are made on the

level of its political and organizational activity. The party By-Laws create solid foundations for the CPSU to fulfill this role.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin attached great importance to the party By-Laws. He wrote: "Unity on program issues and on tactical issues is a necessary, but not yet sufficient condition of party consolidation and centralization of party work. For the latter there still must be unity of organization, which is inconceivable in the kind of party that has to some degree developed out of the family circle, without written by-laws, without subordination of the minority to the majority, with subordination of the part to the whole" ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], Vol 8, pp 374-375).

A distinctive feature of the development of the CPSU By-Laws is their dialectical combination of stability of the basic type of party organization with flexibility in the norms of party life, which change according to the specific historical situation. This is manifested in the immutability of Leninist organizational principles (high demands of party members, the interdependence of their obligations and rights, careful selection of persons admitted to the CPSU, democratic centralism, collectivism of leadership, and the like) and, at the same time, the variability of by-law norms as to who may be a party member, what his obligations and rights are, the rule for elective and report accountability of executive party organs, and so on. All these things are conditioned by changes in society, new challenges that rise before the party, and its program demands.

It was observed at the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that the scope and depth of the challenges facing the party are making new demands on the level of party leadership and dictating the need for new approaches to all facets of party work. Naturally, all this must find reflection in the CPSU By-Laws, the basic law of the party and the living code of communists.

The proposed amendments in the CPSU By-Laws consist, on the one hand, of a further broadening of internal party democracy and development of the initiative and activism of communists and all party organizations while, on the other hand, increasing their accountability for performance of common work. The more diverse and saturated internal party life is and the more deeply democratism is involved in deciding all key issues, from admission to the party to personnel policies, then the stronger and more effective the party influence will be on all societal processes. In this connection the draft amendments to the By-Laws specify the basic principles of party management of state and public organizations. Each such organization is expected to perform its functions in full, and party management of their activity should have a clearly expressed political character and actively promote further development of socialist self-government by the people in all elements and at all levels.

An enormously important political feature of the draft amendments to the CPSU By-Laws is the definition of the party as the proven fighting vanguard of the Soviet people, bringing together voluntarily the leading, most conscious part of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia of the USSR. The class character of the CPSU is noted in the preface to the draft By-Laws. Formed by V. I. Lenin as the party of the working class, under conditions of

the complete and final victory of socialism and the development of the proletarian state into an all-people's state, it became the party of all the Soviet people. This does not mean that it has lost its proletarian character; as the result of elimination of the exploiter classes and exploitation of one human by another, the formation of the modern Soviet working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and labor intelligentsia, and the steady consolidation of the sociopolitical and ideological unity of the multinational Soviet society there is a process of merging of all classes and social groups underway in the country. And the development of social uniformity of society is not taking place through some kind of "averaging" process; it is occurring on the basis of the distinctive traits of the working class and the convergence of all social groups and strata of socialist society toward the working class in economic, political, and ideological terms.

The preface to the draft By-Laws briefly characterizes the historical path traveled by the party, and gives a more detailed picture of its role under contemporary conditions, where it is the highest form of sociopolitical organization, the nucleus of the political system, and the guiding and managing force of Soviet society. The CPSU defines the general outlook for the country's development, insures scientific management of the people's constructive activity, and gives an organized, planned, and purposeful character to its struggle for the ultimate goal, the victory of communism. Creatively elaborating Marxism-Leninism, the party fights with determination against any manifestations of revisionism and dogmatism. As a constituent part of the international communist movement, it stands firmly on the proven Marxist-Leninist principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism; actively promotes consolidation of the cooperation and solidarity of the fraternal socialist countries, the world socialist system, and the unity of the international communist and worker movement; and shows solidarity with the peoples who are struggling for national and social liberation, against imperialism, and for preservation of peace.

Membership in the party is a very important question. The CPSU is, above all, people, those who make it up. Even the most correct decrees do not operate automatically; they are put into practice by party members. Exercise of the party's managing role, acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, and our progress toward communism depend crucially on them. Non-party members judge the party as a whole by the communists. Therefore, the party has always attached great importance to its composition, and does so today.

By Leninist tradition, Section 1 of the draft CPSU By-Laws defines who can be a party member. This fundamental point, already formulated by Vladimir Ilich in the draft of the first By-Laws (1903), envisions: recognition of the party Program; participation in one of its organizations; and, material support of the party. The Bolsheviks defended this wording in a bitter struggle against the Mensheviks. It was included in the By-Laws by the 3rd Congress of the RSDRP in 1905; since then it has been supplemented and refined many times, but has preserved its essential features. The definition of membership in the party that was ratified by the 22nd CPSU Congress in 1961 and is preserved in the current draft By-Laws states: "Any citizen of the Soviet Union who recognizes the party Program and By-Laws, participates actively in building communism, works in a party organization, carries out party decisions, and pays party dues can be a member of the CPSU." Every word here is important.

Recognition of the CPSU Program and By-Laws does not mean simply agreement with these fundamental party documents; it presupposes active participation in the struggle to carry out their demands. Failure to follow or violation of these requirements is incompatible with being in the party. A communist does not fight for realization of the points of the Program and By-Laws alone; he fights in battle formation with his comrades. This is covered by the by-law requirement to work in a party organization.

As we know, it was precisely this condition of membership that the Mensheviks fought hard against at the 2nd Congress of the RSDRP, opposing the Leninist idea of the party as the leading detachment of the working class, its highest form of organization, inseparably linked to the masses, with their own interpretation of the party as a loose amalgamation of party groups with non-party members and with lone individuals who performed services for the party. In response to the Mensheviks Lenin said: "It is better that 10 working people do not call themselves party members (real working people do not chase after titles!) than for one idle talker to have the right and possibility of being called a party member" (Vol 7, p 290).

Following the 6th Congress of the RSDRP (Bolshevik) in July-August 1917 the by-law definition of membership in the party was supplemented with the condition of subordination to all of its decrees. This emphasized the importance of discipline for the party, which was preparing itself to take over political power. Party discipline does not mean simply subordination; it means a conscious and vigorous struggle to carry out party decisions. A few refinements were made in the By-Laws at the 19th CPSU Congress in 1952.

The party has been and remains loyal to the Leninist principles of membership. The conditions for admission to the ranks of the CPSU, which is generally supposed to take place at open party meetings, are immutable. These are political, work, and moral qualities and readiness to devote oneself completely to the cause of communism.

Affiliation with the CPSU does not promise and does not give the communist any privileges or advantages; it only imposes on him much greater responsibility for his every step and for everything that is done in the labor collective.

The duties of a communist are more fully and comprehensively formulated in the draft amendments to the CPSU By-Laws. Every communist must carry out the general line and directives of the party firmly and unwaveringly, organize the working people to implement party policy, and set an example of a conscientious, creative attitude toward labor and of high organization and discipline. He must work persistently to raise production efficiency and labor productivity. He must always affirm the principle of social justice inherent in socialism, show modesty, orderliness, and sensitivity and attentiveness in relation to others, and set an example in conduct, in public and personal life.

Exceptionally high demands are made for the ideological-theoretical and moral make-up of a party member. He must master Marxist-Leninist theory, broaden his political and cultural outlook, and do everything possible to help raise the consciousness and ideological-moral level of Soviet people. This also means

a determined struggle against any manifestations of bourgeois ideology, private enterprise psychology, religious prejudices, and other views and precepts that are alien to the socialist way of life. It also means rigorous observance of the norms of communist morality.

It is the duty of the communist to consistently take the ideas of proletarian and socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism to the masses of working people, to struggle against manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, to actively promote friendship among the people of the USSR and fraternal ties with the socialist countries and the proletariat and working people of the whole world, to do everything possible to strengthen the defensive might of the USSR, and to wage a tireless struggle for peace and friendship among peoples.

The duties of the communist to his party and his party organization are broad and diverse. It is his duty to carry out the general line and directives of the party firmly and unwaveringly, explain CPSU domestic and foreign policy to the masses, organize working people to implement it, and promote the consolidation and broadening of the party's ties with the people. It is the duty of the communist to develop criticism and self-criticism, to boldly reveal shortcomings and get them eliminated, and to fight against formalism, conceit, complacency, provincialism, departmentalism, and deception.

The party's ties with the masses, and its authority, depend in large part on how conscientiously and responsibly communists play their vanguard role. For this reason the CPSU is increasing its demands on every member for an irreproachable attitude toward public duty and for the honest and pure make-up of a party member. All the content and meaning of the party's principles remind us that no one in the party, no organization and no individual worker, can remain outside its control.

The communist is evaluated by a single criterion: deeds and actions. When he violates Soviet law there is, as there was under V. I. Lenin, dual accountability: to the state and to the party. "This should," PRAVDA comments on the draft amendments to the By-Laws, "put an end to the sometimes seen cases of 'half-hearted' standards toward those who besmirch the pure name of communist. It will also probably cool the ardor of those who are trying to get into the party 'for their career,' for other selfish reasons."

While consistently striving to follow democratic principles in internal party life, the CPSU at the same time works persistently to consolidate party discipline, which is uniform and mandatory for all regardless of their past services and the positions they hold. It is this kind of discipline that guarantees the unity and solidarity of communist ranks. It is also a guarantee of strong, conscious discipline in all spheres of our life.

The CPSU decisions adopted in recent times aim at enlarging the leading role of the communist in stepping up socioeconomic development and introducing the achievements of science, engineering, and progressive know-how. In its decree on the work of the party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations and administration of the Minsk Automotive Plant to fulfill the USSR Law on Labor

Collectives the party obligated the enterprise party committee to enlarge the vanguard role of communists in production and in public life and increase their accountability for creating a situation of mutual demandingness and harmonious, creative work. The Communist Party stresses that the steps being taken on medium-range and current questions of economic, sociopolitical, and cultural development and to improve the work of all management levels constitute its permanent, consistently implemented line. Special attention is being given to participation by communists in stepping up scientific-technical progress. Approval has been given to the territorial-sectorial "Intensification-90" program developed at the initiative of the Leningrad Oblast party organization and to the activities of communists at the Omskshina [Omsk Tire] Association to reconstruct production facilities, which led to a doubling of the volume of output produced in 10 years while labor productivity rose 60 percent.

Greater demands are being made of communists in the primary party organizations and of executive personnel. Regular reports by communists at party meetings and at sessions of committees and party groups plus discussions with party members at executive party organs have become standard practice.

Experience shows that if communists structure their everyday relations on the basis of uncompromising standards, comradely criticism, and self-criticism, every deviation from the norms of party life will be nipped in the bud. And on the other hand, an atmosphere of indulgence and forgiving everything often gives rise to new violations and leads to the moral decline of individual party members, with great harm to the authority of the party organization. For example, the following case was cited at the plenum of the Pskov Oblast CPSU. Director Drobkov of the Mayevskiy Sovkhoz and chief accountant Zayurova shamelessly violated financial discipline. Certain communists learned of this, among them party committee secretary Nozhkin. Instead of coming out against the schemers, he himself joined their path of abuses. All three were expelled from the party and convicted by a people's court.

But the communist does not have high obligations only. According to the draft By-Laws he also has broad rights which support his initiative and independence in performing party tasks. He has the right to elect and be elected to party organs, to freely discuss issues of party policy and practical activities at party meetings, conferences, congresses, at sessions of party committees, and in the party press, to make suggestions, and to openly state and defend his own opinion until the organization reaches its decision. He can criticize any party organ and any communist, regardless of the position he holds, at party meetings, conferences, congresses, and plenums of committees. It is the right of party members to participate personally in party meetings and sessions of bureaus and committees when their own behavior and activities are under discussion and to petition to any level of the party, all the way to the CPSU Central Committee, and demand an answer to the substance of the petition.

The proposed statutory norms of internal party democracy and guarantees for the rights of the party member encompass the interests of the party member and promote free participation by him in determining and carrying out party policy and decisions and help give him the feeling that he is a master of his own organization and an active participant in party life.

The high demands made of a communist are incompatible with a rushed, superficial attitude toward his fate, which sometimes happens. All it took was the appearance of a critical article in PRAVDA about the formalistic-bureaucratic attitude of employees of repair services in Sevastopolskiy Rayon in Moscow to the complaints of residents and, the very next day, the CPSU raykom declared a strict reprimand against one of the persons guilty of bureaucratism, a strict reprimand entered on the party record of a second, and expulsion from the party for a third. It is obvious that a careful check and objective discussion of the personal file at the primary party organization cannot be done in such haste. In this connection the newspaper very reasonably observed: "What was the need for such fast action, which incidentally was not seen where it was really needed?"

Internal party democracy and guarantees of the rights of party members insure conscious and active participation by communists in party life. Their activism especially increases during preparation for and conduct of party congresses when there is broad discussion of the drafts of resolutions and other documents of the upcoming congress, which are published in advance, and executive party organs and delegates to the congress are elected. All communists follow the work of the congress carefully, and after it concludes they study and discuss its materials, identifying and defining their role in carrying out its decisions.

Individual admission to the party is the norm of party life. All persons joining the ranks of the party go through a year as a candidate member, which is necessary for them to be able to familiarize themselves more thoroughly with the CPSU Program and By-Laws and prepare for admission to party membership. And the party organization must help them and check their personal qualities in practical affairs and in performance of party and public assignments. Candidates for party membership take part in the work of the organization and have the right to an advisory vote at party meetings.

The draft By-Laws envision that the recommending person will be responsible for the objectivity of the description of the political, work, and moral qualities of persons recommended and must help them in their ideological-political growth. In many places party committees work both with those who are entering the party and those who are recommended for membership.

The indoctrination of a young communist does not end with completion of the period of candidacy. The party organization gives him permanent or temporary public assignments and involves him in preparation of party decisions and checking on their fulfillment. In recent years the CPSU and the fraternal parties of the socialist countries have established mandatory study for candidates and party members in their first three years at schools for young communists. In them they spend two years studying the party Program and By-Laws, the norms of party life, and the most important party documents and decisions.

The draft CPSU By-Laws stress that the guiding principle of the organizational structure, of all party life and activity, is democratic centralism. It insures an effective combination of centralized management and local initiative.*

* For greater detail on this see K. Vorob'yev's article "The Guiding Principle of the Organization and Activity of the CPSU and the Soviet State" in No 9 of our journal for this year.

Centralization is essential to implement party policy and preserve and strengthen the unity of action of all its organizations and members. But without internal party democracy there could not be conscious participation by communists in working out and realizing party decisions, consideration of the full diversity of local conditions, and flexible response to changes in them. Back in the years of struggle to form the party V. I. Lenin wrote: "How can we combine the necessity of complete freedom of local social democratic activity with the necessity of forming a unified -- and therefore centralist -- party?" (Vol 4, p 190). He did not propose an immediate solution then; only the practices of the entire party and the experience of the party masses could provide it.

During the period of ISKRA, which played a decisive role as the center around which local committees and groups formed into a unified party, centralism predominated, naturally. In the first party By-Laws, adopted at the 2nd Congress of the RSDRP in 1903, democratism applied mainly to the highest executive party organs: the congress, the Central Committee, and other central institutions.

The rise of the liberation movement with the beginning of the revolution of 1905-1907 and the transformation of the party of Bolsheviks into a mass party demanded a complete reorganization of party work -- consistent implementation of internal party democracy -- and created the conditions necessary for this. The first mention of democratic centralism as the organizational principle of the Bolsheviks appeared in March 1905 in the Bolshevik newspaper VPERED, whose editorial board was headed by V. I. Lenin. In December of the same year the resolution of the 1st (Tammerfors) conference of the RSDRP, entitled "Party Reorganization," already recognized democratic centralism as undisputed and contained a definition of it. Beginning with the 4th (Unification) Congress of the RSDRP in 1906 the party By-Laws included a point stating that all its organization was based on the principles of democratic centralism.

The Leninist principle of democratic centralism is based on an organic combination of party organs that are elected and accountable, the mandatory character of their decisions for all party organizations and members, and strict party discipline and subordination of the minority to the majority. This is not a mechanical joining of different principles, but a unification of them. The democratism of party life means that all party affairs are conducted directly or through elected representatives by all CPSU members, and all executive organs are elected, accountable, and replaceable. Free discussion of party policy and life at party meetings and committee sessions plus criticism and self-criticism insure the identification of the will of the majority, which is manifested both in reaching the decision and in electing the committee or bureau that is expected to organize its fulfillment. Centralism consists of unconditional fulfillment of a democratically reached decision and subordination to elected organs. Refusal to carry out decisions not only undermines centralism; it also violates democracy, because it contradicts the will of the majority. The dialectical unity of internal party democracy and organizational centralism insures the activity and initiative of each party member and consciousness of iron party discipline based on conviction, not coercion.

Democratism is also manifested in the collectivism of party leadership. The draft By-Laws call it an indispensable condition of normal activity by party organizations, correct indoctrination of communists, and reliable protection

against the adoption of arbitrary, subjectivist decisions, manifestations of the cult of personality, and violation of the Leninist norms of party life. To further instill and develop the principle of collectivism, which is the highest principle of party leadership in the Leninist definition, the CPSU considers it essential to enhance the role and significance of party meetings, plenums, conferences and congresses, and committees and bureaus as collegial executive organs. At the same time the draft By-Laws state that the collective character of leadership does not release workers from personal accountability for their assigned work.

Section VI, entitled "Primary Party Organizations," occupies a large place in the document. These organizations admit new members, indoctrinate communists in the spirit of dedication to the party cause, ideological conviction, and communist morality, organize their study of Marxist-Leninist theory in close connection with practical communist building, and fight against attempts at revisionist distortions of Marxism-Leninism and any manifestations of bourgeois ideology and backward views. They look after the vanguard role of communists. The primary party organizations are the foundation of the party, the political nucleus of the labor collective. They organize the working people to perform the tasks of economic and social development and lead socialist competition to fulfill plans and obligations, intensify production, raise labor productivity and output quality, and broadly introduce scientific and technical advances and progressive know-how into production. They mobilize the working people to search for internal reserves, strive for rational, economical use of material, labor, and financial resources, and look after the preservation and multiplication of public wealth and improving the working and living conditions of people. The primary organization, the draft CPSU By-Laws emphasize, "indoctrinates working people in a spirit of dedication to the ideas of communism and friendship among peoples, helps them develop high political sophistication, in conformity with the law supports an increasing role for the labor collective in management of the enterprise or institution, and promotes development of the activism of the trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations."

The primary organizations have a steadily growing role in carrying out the program of accelerating socioeconomic development worked out by the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. At the end of 1984 there were 433,000 primary party organizations. And ultimately, this challenge is decided at the workplace at the enterprise, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, institute, design bureau, or ministry. In all these places communists are active and party organizations are at work.

The primary party organizations have great opportunities to meet the challenges outlined by this program. At enterprises and at scientific, planning and design organizations and educational, medical, and cultural-education institutions they have the right to monitor administrative activity. The party organizations at ministries and departments monitor performance of party decisions and observance of the law by these organizations.

The influence of primary party organizations especially increased with the USSR Supreme Soviet's adoption of the Law on Labor Collectives and the enlargement of their role in managing enterprises, institutions, and organizations. Of course, its principles are not being fully realized everywhere yet.

It is necessary to bolster the party influence in all elements, especially in brigades working on a single order with payment according to the final result. The proper return from progressive methods does not come by itself. In the city of Ufa, for example, party groups were formed in the brigades working on single orders and party organizers were confirmed. In 1984 alone the number of party groups in such brigades increased by a factor of 1.7, and the number of party organizers rose almost 2.5 times. The number of communists, especially brigade leaders, in such brigades is also steadily rising. They unify their collectives and mobilize them to meet the most important economic and social challenges.

Successful CPSU activity, growth in the activism of communists, and refinement of internal party relations are inseparable from increasing the militance of the primary organizations. As the foundation of the CPSU and the political nucleus of labor collectives, they are expected to do everything possible to link party policy closely with the living creativity of the masses. That is why the draft CPSU By-laws significantly broaden the functions of the primary organizations. Special note is taken, for example, of the role of their active participation in conducting party personnel policy. The draft document also significantly supplements the principle that a communist who has made a mistake answers for it above all to his own party organization.

Life raises questions and create situations that are not envisioned by the CPSU By-Laws and which, in our opinion, need to be reflected in them. For example, the development of intrasectorial, territorial, interdepartmental, and international economic integration is steadily enlarging the role of the primary party organizations outside their own labor collectives too. Thus, in small cities, towns, and settlements councils are being formed and operating within the framework of production associations. These councils are made up of the secretaries of primary party organizations of enterprises which are located in different regions but perform a national economic task common to these enterprises. Experience shows that temporary party groups for agricultural campaigns and at priority construction sites and enterprises undergoing reconstruction work out well. Councils of the secretaries of the party organizations of fraternal parties are operating successfully in international collectives at CEMA sites.

In this connection it would be desirable to add the following point to Section 52 of the CPSU By-Laws:

"At national economic sites where collectives from several enterprises which belong to one production association and are located in different regions are working, councils of the secretaries of the primary organizations of these enterprises may be formed with the permission of the obkom, kraykom, or Central Committee of the Communist Party of the appropriate republic.

"At key construction sites and major enterprise reconstruction projects and for the period of the agricultural campaign, where necessary and with the permission of these same organs, temporary party groups may be formed that unify the communists of all the organizations working at the particular site or taking part in the particular campaign."

It may be noted that the By-Laws of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany already talk about the formation of councils of the secretaries of primary party organizations within the framework of production combines that are similar to our associations. The By-Laws of the Socialist Unity Party also provide for the formation of a local leadership group in cities and towns where there is no unified party organization. This group is elected at a general meeting of all communists who live or work in the place.

The draft introduces a new section in the By-Laws, entitled "The Party and State and Public Organizations." It specifically defines and elaborates the basic principles of party management of various elements of our political system. Each of these organizations is expected to exercise its functions fully, and party management of them should have a clearly marked political character. There cannot be any duplication, propping up, and arbitrary decisions in this. The draft By-Laws read: "Party organizations operate within the framework of the USSR Constitution. They do not substitute themselves for Soviet, trade union, cooperative, and other public organizations and do not permit mixing of the functions of party and other organs or unnecessary parallelism in the work." The proposed specifications will make it possible to more vigorously establish Leninist principles and methods of leadership and the Leninist style in work, to more boldly root out any manifestations of conservatism and bureaucracy, and to improve checks on performance.

The October Plenum of the Central Committee emphasized that the amendments to the CPSU By-Laws serve to raise the authority, title, and significance of the party member, his role as a political fighter and mass organizer, and his responsibility for carrying out the general line and directives of the party.

Overall the amendments which are proposed for the CPSU By-Laws will enrich them with new ideas and principles in conformity with the demands of actual life. They will promote organizational consolidation of the party based on the proven principles of democratic centralism and will help enlarge the managing role of the CPSU in light of the new challenges that face the country.

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

NEW BOOK ON DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM, PARTY STRUCTURE REVIEWED

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 11, Nov 85 (signed to press 18 Nov 85)
pp 102-104

[Review by Docent A. Zhmuydzinavichyus of book "Demokraticheskiy tsentralizm i razvitiye vnutripartynnykh otnosheniy" [Democratic Centralism and the Development of Intraparty Relations] by V. A. Kulinchenko, "Mysl", Moscow, 1985, 279 pages]

[Text] Democratic centralism occupies an important place among Leninist organizational principles. It is the leading principle of the party, its organizations and all of its bodies from the lowest to the highest. Democratic centralism lies at the foundation of organizing the CPSU's internal life. This principle defines the relations between party members and its leading bodies, between party organizations and between higher and lower bodies and other intraparty relationships. Democratic centralism is also the basic principle of party leadership.

In accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, the CPSU and its central and local bodies exercise direction over all aspects of Soviet society's life and the economic and social development of our state. Democratic centralism occupies a leading place among the principles of party leadership and that is why their effectiveness directly depends not only on a correct combination but also on the conformity of the forms and methods for their application to the main requirements of democratic centralism and on its consistent implementation. The principle of democratic centralism also determines the high effectiveness of such tested methods of party leadership as the selection and assignment of personnel, the monitoring and inspection of performance, criticism and self-criticism.

In the words of V. I. Lenin, democratic centralism determines the "way to solve the entire mass of particular and detailed organizational questions" (V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 8, p225). It is the core which permeates all aspects of intraparty life and its directing activity and which regulates the entire system of intraparty relationships. "The party has stood and does stand for the interconnected development of both principles of democratic centralism in the country's economic and political life and for their optimum combining" (M. S. Gorbachev, "Zhivoye tvorchestvo naroda" [The People's Keen Creativity], Moscow, 1984, p 16).

As firm norms of party life, the basic requirements of democratic centralism have been confirmed in the CPSU Program and Rules, the decisions of party congresses, and decrees of the party's Central Committee. Party organizations and their higher bodies are persistently guided by them in their daily practical activity.

These propositions also lie at the basis of V. Kulinchenko's monograph. Relying on the main principles of Marxist-Leninist theory, material from congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums and other documents, its author convincingly shows that the Communist Party is the highest form of class, social and political organization and fundamentally differs from bourgeois and social democratic parties in its nature, character, goals, and social composition. The most important fundamental difference between the Communist Party and all other political parties lies primarily in the fact that it is armed with a progressive scientific theory.

Being the most conscientious and advanced part of its class, the Communist Party receives into its ranks not all of those who wish it but only its most worthy representatives. Not the quantitative but the qualitative composition of its ranks interests it. Unlike all bourgeois and social democratic parties, the Communist Party subordinates all of its activity to the interest of the working class. The most important distinctive feature and peculiarity of its policy consists of this. That is why a close and constantly strengthening bond with the masses is so important. A continuous alliance with the masses permits the party to know the interests and moves of the different classes and social groups and to take them into consideration during the development and implementation of its policy.

Along with this, the monograph's author points out that the Communist Party essentially differs from the mass organizations of the workers -- the councils of people's deputies, trade unions, Komsomol, and others -- both in its composition and organizational base and in its modus operandi. It is the leading and directing force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system and state and public organizations. The Communist Party coordinates and integrates the activity of public organizations and directs them toward a common goal, preserving their organizational independence during this and stimulating their independence and initiative.

One of the typical distinctive features of the Communist Party is the fact that it devotes a great deal of attention to understanding everything that is occurring, summarizing new phenomena in life and developing Marxist-Leninist theory in a creative manner. Guided by Marxist-Leninist theory, the Communist Party constantly tries to improve its practical work: its intraparty life and directing activity.

Interesting thoughts are contained in the chapter on the basic principle of the Communist Party's organizational structure and activity. The author expresses his point of view on the essence, content and application of democratic centralism in the different areas of social life. Democratic centralism attaches organization and purposefulness to intraparty life and the party's leading role and insures high discipline and collective actions, transforming them into a single purposeful process.

A large place in the book is allotted to an investigation of intraparty democracy -- a component part of democratic centralism. The essence of intraparty democracy has been defined and its main requirements formulated in the works of V. I. Lenin and CPSU documents. The election, reporting and removability of all leading party bodies from top to bottom; the equality of the rights of party members; active participation by all communists in party life; the implementation of the collectivity of party leadership; the maintenance of publicity in party work; the widespread development of criticism within the party (especially criticism from below); and self-criticism are among them.

The party and Central Committee steadfastly pursue a policy of further developing intraparty democracy, observing Leninist principles and norms of party life and increasing the activity of communists. Only certain norms, which reflect the essence of intraparty democracy are mentioned in the book. In actuality, there are considerably more of them and all of them in the aggregate embody a system of intraparty relationships which insures the party's effective vital activity as a self-administering public and political organization which is capable of successfully performing the role of political leader for the working class and all workers.

On the pages of V. Kulichenko's monograph, the reader will also find material on strengthening party discipline and increasing the responsibility of communists. V. I. Lenin pointed out that freedom of opinion during the discussion of any question and an iron discipline after a decision is made are a firm law of party life.

Intraparty democracy and discipline are found in unbreakable unity and supplement each other. Just as there cannot be any conscientious discipline without democracy, so can there not be any effective democracy without very strict discipline. The essence, importance and role of discipline in party life and activity is revealed in the book.

Quite a few works, devoted to investigating the theoretical problems of party construction, have appeared during recent years. However, one can mention few publications on party construction matters in which a number of interesting problems concerning the development and strengthening of intraparty relationships have been posed. The monograph provides a description of intraparty relationships and their nature, content and structure. A system of ideological, organizational and moral relationships -- a system which is inherent only in it -- has taken shape during the party's activity. These questions are examined in a differentiated manner in the book and three chapters are specially devoted to them.

The author concentrates the reader's attention on studying the intraparty relationships which have taken shape "horizontally" -- between communists as subjects of these relationships who enjoy equal rights, persons having identical ideas, and people who are united by common goals, interests and views. "Horizontal" intraparty relationships also take shape between primary party organizations, raykoms, party gorkoms, oblast and kray party

committees, elected collegiate party bodies, etc. In our opinion, all these and other questions require further scientific research. They have not been dealt with deeply and thoroughly enough in the book.

The book's author also points out the importance of intraparty relationships which take shape "vertically" -- between lower and higher organizations, between individual communists and the party buro, between the party buro of the primary party organization and the buro of the party raykom, and between the first secretary and party committee buro. A great deal of positive experience, which is still being studied, summarized and incorporated poorly, has been accumulated in these relationships.

The book deals with the principles of the organizational structure of the Communist Party's activity and their "critique." The redoubled attacks of our ideological enemies on the principle of democratic centralism are completely understandable since its consistent implementation exerts a noticeable effect on the party's qualitative composition and the organization and discipline of communists. The historical experience of the international communist and worker movement testifies that the revision of Marxism-Leninism, the distortion of the principle of democratic centralism, the rejection of other principles for the organizational structure and activity of the Communist Party, and the violation of norms of party life lead to the organizational crumbling of the party and to the loss of its capability to perform its very important social function as the organizer and leader of the masses.

It is possible to say with confidence that party staff workers, primary party organization secretaries, and scientists and instructor personnel, who are engaged in the problems of party construction, have received a good textbook which will help them to understand the essence of the basic principle of the Communist Party's organizational structure and activity and the distinctive features of intraparty relationships which are so necessary to party workers and all communists in their struggle to implement party decisions.

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RELIGION

'FABRICATIONS' OF TREATMENT OF UNREGISTERED BAPTISTS SCORED

Leningrad VECHERNIY LENINGRAD in Russian 21 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Ye. Vistunov: "How Sensations Are Cooked up"]

[Excerpts] With a False Bottom.

Of the entire group of Finnish tourists who left Leningrad that day, only one of them failed to share the general, elevated mood. And not because he didn't like the city or the December day seemed too short. Rather, it was just the opposite: He liked the city very much, as he had on his previous tour. As for the day--the day was agonizingly long. (Ekhanne Tourunen) grew overwrought in nervous expectation of the tour's end.

Back before he had arrived in Leningrad, a plan had been drawn up for him of the layout of the Pribaltiynskaya Hotel, with a black dot at its right wing designating the spot where he was supposed to meet a person who remained unnamed. He was simply a "friend," as referred to in the written and oral instructions. The "friend" himself was supposed to come up to (Ekhanne) who for the purpose of identification was supposed to be holding a black traveling bag in one hand. He was warned that he should not introduce himself; it would even be better if the meeting was limited to a rapid and unnoticed exchange--the stranger would give him a package in exchange for that which (Tourunen) had smuggled into Leningrad in the bag with a false bottom.

These were the instructions given him by (Pisto Myakelya), a Baptist preacher with whom (Ekhanne) had become acquainted at a prayer gathering in his native country in the city of (Metsala). In his "soul-saving" conversations with believers, (Myakelya), not sparing the gloomiest terms, would tell about the "bitter lot of Baptists" living in the Soviet Union, about how "they are forbidden to possess and read the Bible and other religious literature," how "they don't even have a house of prayer," and about how those who allowed themselves to worship "are thrown in prison."

Learning that (Ekhanne Tourunen) had already visited Leningrad and was dreaming of visiting there again, the maliciously disposed preacher invited him to his place for a visit. They talked once again about the same subject--the Christian's duty to help the "persecuted" "brothers" and "sisters" in the USSR.

(Ekhanne) both did and didn't believe the preacher, but he agreed to carry out his assignment.

With a heavy feeling, as though awaiting trouble, he presented his black traveling bag for inspection.

The official record of the confiscation of contraband from Finnish citizen (Ekhanne Tourunen) lists the following items: Between two cardboard boxes, taped with adhesive tape under the lining of the traveling bag, the following materials, which were not disclosed upon oral interrogation and had not been formally declared, were found: 8 rolls of recording tape, 29 color slides, 13 black and white photographs, 2 copies of an illegally published magazine, VESTNIK ISTINY (Herald of Truth).

As it was learned, these materials contained slander against the socialist system and had been prepared by the so-called Council of Churches (CCECB)¹ and were addressed to a Western subversive center pretentiously called the "Voice of Peace" ("Friedenstimme").

Crushed by his failure and tormented with doubts about the "Christian righteousness" of his mission, (Ekhanne Tourunen) had to delay his return to his homeland. And had to give someone some explanations.

There are grounds to hope that they were sincere, and that for him it is no longer any secret what sort of "religious" literature is being illegally smuggled into the Soviet Union by such religious politicians as (Risto Myakelya), and what sort of "services" on the part of certain Leningrad "brothers" and "sisters" they count on. It must be supposed that (Ekhanne) also understood something else: In calmly preparing him to smuggle items into the USSR, (Risto Myakelya) was clearly not doing this on his own initiative.

The Finnish markkaa for the trip to Leningrad were given to (Ekhanne) not out of the personal pocket of the provincial "servant of God" (Risto Myakelya) but, judging from the contraband confiscated at customs, from the till of the "Voice of Peace."

Yet Another "Voice."

This "Voice" "came through" for the first time a relatively short while ago, in the middle of the '70s, in the West German town of Gummersbach. It was set up according to all the canons of a subversive center; it has a headquarters, a publishing house and a radio station; and it puts out, in Russian, a little magazine titled VESTI S POLEY GONENIY (News from the Fields of Persecution) (of course, the persecution of Christians in the USSR) and a radio program of similar content titled "Before the Dawn."

The spiritual fathers of the "Voice"--clerical circles hostile to socialism and communism--took under their wing religious extremists, mainly of the Baptist faith, who had been exiled from the USSR (or had left to be reunited with their families). Finding themselves in a foreign land to be "shepherds without Christ's flock," these turncoats launched into frenzied anti-Soviet

activity in an attempt to prove to their hosts that they were not eating the latters' bread for nothing.

One such turncoat, the infamous criminal Georgiy Vins, honors himself with the title of head of the foreign mission of the Council of Churches of Evangelical Christian Baptists.

In November 1981 the "Voice" assigned Vins the job of organizing an exhibition devoted to "religious persecutions in the USSR" for the opening of a conference of Baptists in the city of Hamm. Through the subversive center's emissaries, Vins distributed letters of instruction to the leaders of the Council of Churches of Evangelical Christian Baptists in the Soviet Union, proposing that they immediately send him any "denunciatory" material. The sort of material that is especially in demand in the anti-Soviet market is persuasively indicated by the cassette tape that was confiscated upon examination of the hand luggage of the "tourist" (Anneli Salokangaz). The foreign defenders of the "Christian faith from the assaults of atheists" not only gave instructions to the Leningrad leaders of the CCEBC community but also reprimanded them for the naivete of the "information" they had previously sent. The same taped instructions included blunt orders about the kind of information that was "denunciatory": photographs of "religious prisoners," their letters, and even things "that the brothers have brought from incarceration."

It is not known whether the resourceful manipulator Vins received the "evidence" after which he lusted, but the fact remains that he thoroughly frightened the simple-hearted believers who had been deafened by anti-Soviet propaganda. The "exhibit" included a model of a strict-regime colony, handcuffs and some sort of homespun coat that had evidently been fabricated from Mr. Vins's own old clothes.

And now let us turn to (Ekhanne Tourunen), the luckless executor of the "Voice of Peace's" latest provocation, who involuntarily left the contraband contents of his false-bottomed bag at the customs station. One of the tape cassettes with a recording on it leaves no doubt that it was addressed to precisely this subversive center.

This letter was dictated by a certain Pyotr Peters,² who served in the the leadership of the CCECB.

"Brother" Pyotr knew perfectly well what he was doing. He had long ago studied the demand of the "Voice of Peace" and, for that matter, the other subversive centers. And he had done so quite thoroughly. And therefore, sincerely appealing to one of the "Voice's" spiritual fathers N. Klassen, he complained that there was discord in the council of churches and that certain ministers were deviating from the truth and setting "their own goal of merger with the world through sinful registration."³

A good half of P. Peters's recorded letter is devoted to a detailed story about the "trials of the persecuted brotherhood" and the "intrigues of the devil."

Just what are these "trials" and "intrigues"?

Back during the time of a schism among the Evangelical Christian Baptists, through the good offices of extremist-minded ministers, a myth started going around concerning the authorities' persecution of believers not for specific crimes but for their religious convictions. The myth about the "persecuted church" was picked up by the Western mass media and the subversive centers that specialize in ideological sabotage against our country on religious pretexts. The shameless lie about "suffering for the faith" and artfully served up facts about the prosecution of individual ministers who had violated Soviet laws became the hottest item on the anti-Soviet market.

Demand gives rise to supply. Through the "zeal" of breakaway Baptist pastors in unregistered communities, a cult of "suffering for the faith," a cult of "sacrificial service," started to spring up. Among individual ministers and even whole communities a kind of rivalry began to see which of them could be trumpeted more sensationally in the West, and who could personally be elevated to the ranks of the "hero martyrs."

In the Leningrad community of breakaway Baptists, this rank was awarded to those who, having deliberately embarked on the dangerous path of ignoring Soviet legislation, had been criminally prosecuted. On the last occasion, in 1982, F. Makhovitskiy, M. Azarov and V. Protsenko had been convicted by a people's court. (Two of them, V. Protsenko and M. Azarov, have already served their sentences.)

Their trial gave rise in the West to a wave of outcries about the "atheists' mockery of true Christians," but like earlier noisy campaigns about "religious persecutions," this wave quickly died down.

Like Spiders in a Jar.

V. Filippov, an ambitious, vain man who was known among his fellow believers for his failed attempt to become the presbyter of another group of breakaways, took over the helm of the community's government. He had previously worked for two years to try to put together the other group and had tried to lure malcontents away from the aforementioned Makhovitskiy, but in the end he had ended up without a flock. He had had to swallow his pride and go with a confession of guilt to the elder presbyter Makhovitskiy. The latter had received the prodigal son; in doing so, he was governed by no means by Christian forgiveness but rather by the calculation that he could say: See, brothers and sisters, I do not remember evil, and I do not persecute the humble.

Filippov's assumption of the leadership of the community evoked a certain uneasiness among its foreign patrons: Would it really stand firm against the "sinful" temptation of registration?

Filippov understood that such a question was being asked (the believers had already asked it more than once), and he did everything possible to lay such attitudes to rest. But before doing this, he had to rid himself of those who were dissatisfied with him and surround himself with "his own" reliable fellow

believers.

The occasion to put the community in "order" and show that he would not tolerate any critics soon presented itself. In the winter of 1984 a certain Ryzhuk, an emissary from the CCECB, came to Leningrad. He let something slip about the purpose of his visit in a vague fashion. But the presbyter understood from his questions which way the wind was blowing. Of course, it was "brother" Sidor Shkinder or "sister" Yekaterina Novozhilova who had played dirty tricks on him.

Now Filippov had only to figure out which of them had denounced him to the CCECB. And in what form they had done so, oral or written. If it was written, then Filippov was holding all the cards. It would cost him absolutely nothing to show that his fellow believers had acted in an "un-Christian fashion." If they suspected the presbyter of sinfulness, they should have exposed him in a spiritual conversation with him and called on him to repent; and if that didn't work, they should have appealed to their "brothers in the spirit" with a request to come to the aid of their "brother who had fallen into sin."

The emissary from the CCECB had to admit that Filippov's arguments were "rational." And he set out for home, admitting that the anonymous letter had been written by brother Sidor Shkinder.

For about a year the presbyter prepared in a leisurely fashion for the excommunication of Shkinder from the church. And for the expulsion of Novozhilova as well.

The excommunication went without a hitch.

In the meantime, the Western subversive centers kept renewing from time to time the sensation in defense of the "great martyr heroes" Makhovitskiy, Azarov and Protsenko, proclaiming them to be an example of "the true service of the persecuted church." For Filippov this sensation was highly inconvenient. It tormented his soul, reminding people of the necessity to free up the cozy position of "spiritual father" of the community once the "heroes" had gained their freedom. And Filippov feverishly sought a lightening conductor that would hook him up to the "prestige" of Makhovitskiy, Azarov and Protsenko.

The Myth of the "Sufferer."

And what if his son-in-law Vitaliy Varavin, who had been criminally prosecuted for hooliganism, could be made into such a lightening rod? A close relative, "suffering in bondage for the faith" wasn't bad. If only he wouldn't sit there doing nothing but, as the "brothers" from abroad advised, make enough noise to be heard beyond all the state borders.

Varavin's wife visited him repeatedly, and the administration noted that following these visits he seemed like a different person. First he started to write protests and statements, and then he called on everyone to repent, and then he proclaimed the exact date of the "coming of the Messiah."

Filippov was satisfied. The Western radio stations forgot about Makhovitskiy, Azarov and Protsenko and started pontificating about the "fighter for the faith" Varavin. His son-in-law's scandalous renown also provided publicity for Philippov, permitting him and his daughter to live comfortably on a janitor's modest wages by making use of the gratuities of their fellow believers and foreign benefactors.

And suddenly a misfire occurred. After the Messiah failed to arrive on the date that Varavin had designated, he started to ask the administration to transfer him to a different place of incarceration. Philippov liked this least of all. He absolutely did not want it to be said about his son-in-law, as it had been of Azarov, that he had cited illness in a request for a change in the regime of his incarceration. Azarov's request had been granted, but in the community this faintheartedness of the part of the former presbyter had given rise to various false rumors--up to and including hints that once he was released certain questions might be asked concerning the easing of his conditions of "bondage."

Let people whisper about the former presbyter. Let them say what they wanted. It was precisely the sort of situation in which the worse it was for Azarov, the better it was for Philippov. But he must not permit anything of the sort to happen to Varavin. In the eyes of his fellow believers he should be only a sufferer for the faith. No sufferings meant they would have to be invented. And the Western radio voices would gladly broadcast the sensational reports of these sufferings throughout the wide world.

Varavin did not have time to get his bearings in his new place of incarceration when the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the country's Prosecutor General and other officials were flooded with letters. Here is their content: The Christian Vitaliy Fedorovich Varavin had been moved to another place of incarceration where he might have "his throat cut in the cafeteria or be burned in a furnace."

The letters were signed by members of the breakaway Baptist church who had never laid eyes on him and knew nothing whatsoever about his existence.

In the administrative offices of the corrective labor institutions of the Leningrad Oblast City Soviet Executive Committees' Main Administration of Internal Affairs, I read statements signed by Varavin and his wife. "After a meeting with my husband, I am informed about his state of affairs and have no complaints," she wrote in a statement. "My situation is normal," Varavin personally certified.

I examined the dates of some of the noisy statements "in defense of the life of the Christian Varavin." I looked and could not believe my eyes. The difference in time between these defamatory and shrill lines and the laconic and tranquil statements of Lyubov and Vitaliy Varavin amounted to only two or three weeks!

However, what is there to be surprised about here?! In order to maintain the myth of the persecuted church and kindle hostility toward atheism, religious

extremists and their foreign patrons have put out far more inventive lies. The "Godless regime" drowns "true fighters for the faith" in the sea, takes their children from them, and throws them in prison for reading the Bible.

Sometimes such utter nonsense is made up that the Western mass media are forced to dilute the lies. And not for the sake of truth, but with a sober reckoning that hardly anyone will believe what is too improbable.

The fabrications about Varavin's "suffering for the faith" could probably do without such editing. Experienced falsifiers from the aforementioned "Voice of Peace" would probably even add something or other. From a soap bubble they would create a sensation on the tiresome theme of the persecution of Christians in the USSR.

And maybe just such a sensation is already being cooked up?

FOOTNOTES

1. The CCECB was illegally created following a schism that took place in 1961 in the church of Evangelical Christian Baptists. Leaders of the breakaways who had separated themselves from the church of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists that functions officially within the USSR incite believers to violate Soviet laws governing religious cults and proclaim themselves to be a "persecuted church." A struggle to influence believers who have fallen under the power of the religious extremists is constantly being waged within the communities of the CCECB.
2. At the present time P. D. Peters is serving a sentence for the criminal violation of Soviet legislation governing religious cults.
3. Any religious association in the USSR is subject to registration according to established procedures with the bodies of state authority. Registration indicates that the religious association makes a commitment to observe Soviet legislation governing cults and simultaneously comes under the protection of laws protecting freedom of conscience.

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RELIGION

TuSSR: CHARDZHOU PEOPLES DEPUTIES COUNCILS' ATHEIST WORK VIEWED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 3 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Kh. Charyyev, candidate of historical sciences and senior instructor in the Soviet Organs division of the TuSSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs, under the rubric: "Work of the Soviets: Atheist Education": "Don't Reconcile Yourself, Attack"]

[Excerpts] The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee on ideological questions have given shape to a broad program, scientifically based on a materialist view of the world, for further improving communist education for workers. A component part of this multifaceted activity is atheist education, and in it an important part has been assigned to the Peoples Deputies Councils and organs of volunteer community service.

The successes achieved in shaping a scientifically based materialist world outlook in the Soviet people are evident and convincing. However the struggle continues, for example with the vestiges of religion. Moreover, the situation has recently become more complex, which has been caused by the aggravation of ideological conditions in the world arena. Imperialism is striving more and more openly to use religion for its political aims against the USSR and the countries in the socialist community. The activities of our ideological opponents are becoming more and more inventive and refined. In such a situation, active and aggressive countermeasures are needed -- activities with an offensive, not a defensive character. It is particularly important that atheist work with a thoroughly developed foundation be conducted everywhere and that it have available in its arsenal the means and methods to ensure maximum results. In this regard, the experience accumulated by the ispolkoms of Peoples Deputies Councils in the Chardzhou Oblast is interesting.

First of all, we should note the variety of methods in atheist education. Various mass holidays and new ceremonies, which have become an integral feature of the Soviet way of life and an element of Soviet man's spiritual culture, have spread widely here. Commissions on introducing Soviet traditions have been formed throughout the oblast under the auspices of the ispolkoms of local Peoples Deputies Councils, while in enterprises, in organizations and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, assistance groups have been set up to help these commissions. Right now in the oblast about 300 commissions and assistance groups are functioning with more than 3,000 community representatives recruited to participate in them.

The oblast commission is doing a lot of work. It usually meets once a month. For the last year and a half the commission has studied the question of how effectively Soviet traditions, holidays and ceremonies have been introduced in the cities of Chardzhou and Kerki, and in Dargan-Atinskiy, Sakarskiy, Khodzhabasskiy, Chardzhouskiy and Farabskiy rayons. The activity of a similar commission under the auspices of the Chardzhouskiy rayispolkom has likewise been analyzed. The analysis shows that it is most able and successful in propandandizing labor ceremonies.

In Chardzhou Oblast the practical introduction of new ceremonies and rituals by the Peoples Deputies Councils has begun to be combined with the resources of cultural and educational institutions. More than 200 ceremonial rooms have been created in organized clubs. In them marriages are registered, workers' dynasties are celebrated and labor veterans are seen into retirement. Last year alone 4,500 marriages were registered in formal ceremonies here and more than 3,000 Komsomol weddings were celebrated.

In many of the oblast's rayons the CPSU Central Committee's decree "On Measures for Improving the Use of Clubs and Sports Facilities" has been accepted in a creative manner. Cultural and sports facilities here are more and more becoming centers for political and educational work with the public, particularly the struggle against the vestiges of the past. Ispolkoms of the Peoples Deputies Councils have taken an active position in the development of cultural and sports complexes as well. Today they exist in all rayon centers. Competently represented coordinating councils provide leadership for these complexes. Weight is also added to these social organizations by the fact that the councils are headed by deputy chairmen of the ispolkoms of city and rayon People Deputies Councils.

Establishments that provide cinemas for the oblast also deserve praise for their active participation in atheist work. They are striving to plan their activity in such a way that this topic will see constant development.

A substantial contribution to public atheist education has been made by oblast organizations of the Znaniye [knowledge] Society. A firmly based section on atheism has been developed under its auspices. And both public universities, 18 separate scientific atheism departments, have shown useful assistance. Here they have been able to develop a core of qualified and authoritative lecturers.

Local Peoples Deputies Councils have devoted special attention to atheist work among women. It has been noted that relics of the past last longer in this specific group than in any other. The oblast and rayon commissions for introducing Soviet traditions, holidays and ceremonies are directing considerable efforts and attention to women. We also know that relics of the past stay alive in milieus where people are cut off from socially useful labor and occupations. For this reason the commission is doing a great deal of work to recruit women into production while showing a concern for their children. In 1984, preschool centers with places for 930 children were built using all sources of financing.

Various women's and girls' clubs and oral journals continue to play a considerable part in the struggle against relics of the past.

Village meetings are included as well among the resources of atheist educational methods. They have been held this year, too. Everything that interferes with work, that takes refuge in religion or uses it for personal selfish aims, has been turned over to the court of public opinion. The activity of self-styled mullahs, sorcerers and other religious charlatans has been resolutely condemned in public meetings.

Special groups from among the deputies have helped to organize meetings and give them an atheistic direction. They have conducted many conversations with believers and have explained Soviet legislative acts concerning religious cults to them and the constitutional principles of freedom of conscience.

Work has been done everywhere to improve cemeteries. Burial places where self-styled mullahs and charlatans have set aside spots for making fools of gullible people have been taken under special control. Unauthorized buildings have been removed from cemeteries with so-called holy places. A great deal of explanatory work has been carried out with the public on this topic.

Thus, much has been done in atheist work that is useful and that has yielded results. But that does not give local council ispolkoms the right to rest content with what has been achieved.

New burial ritual ceremonies are slow to be introduced, while the building of ritual areas is being delayed unjustifiably.

Atheist education must be conducted constantly and aggressively in order to overcome as quickly as possible the religious prejudices in the minds of the people that interfere with the successful resolution of the tasks of building communism.

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RELIGION

INDIVIDUAL WORK WITH BELIEVERS NEEDED IN TUSSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 24 November 1985 carries on page 3 a 1300-word article by Geldiyev, freelance correspondent for communist education for MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, on effective ways of working with religious believers in schools. "The refutation of religion and elimination of its traditions is a long-term complex process. Thus, other than mass work, individual work must be conducted with parents in order to remove the religious thoughts remaining in men's minds. In this work, one must bear in mind the extent to which the person believes in religion and his psychology." He adds that "this demonstrates the need to continually conduct individual work with religious believers."

TUSSR: PARENTS' RELIGIOUS BELIEFS REVEALED BY QUESTIONNAIRES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 18 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by J. Matyakubov, a Tashauz city middle school chemistry teacher, on the activity of the school's young atheist circle. "With the goal of determining religious belief among students at the school, questionnaires based on the questions 'Who believes in religion and God and to what extent?' are distributed among the students. Various answers are received. By means of these answers, school leaders and the pedagogical collective ascertained the presence of religious thoughts among some parents." To remedy this, it is planned to hold individual talks with parents, organize more speeches on atheism, and hold atheistic conferences.

PROBLEMS OF RURAL RELIGIOUS BELIEF EXAMINED IN BOOK

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 21 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 900-word review by B. Saryyev, Dr Hist Sci, and T Knydyrov, senior scientific worker in the Philosophy and Law Department of the TUSSR Academy of Sciences, of G. Akmyradov's book "Imparting an Atheistic Education to the Rural Population at the Present time." It is pointed out that "in contradistinction to the urban population, religious views are often met among the rural population. This situation is explained by the specifics of the village's historical and social development." It is added that "remnants of old habits and the morality of private ownership linger on in the minds and conduct of some categories of people in the republic." The book's author points out that "the fact antireligious propaganda is not conducted systematically, the insufficiency of educational work conducted among the population--especially the religious believers--the shortage of relevant

literature and specialized and popular scientific books, and the fact that many important questions of atheism have been unsolved all occupy a basic place among these shortcomings."

'SHORT ATHEISTIC DICTIONARY' REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 20 December 1985 carries on page 4 an 1100-word review by A. Kadyrov, a Turkmen language and literature teacher in Khojaili Rayon of the Karakalpakistan ASSR, of the "Short Atheistic Dictionary." Each entry is followed by a brief definition of its meaning and provided with an historical context. Most entries are of Muslim origin, and some refer to Turkmen folk traditions connected with the "pirs." The reviewer notes a number of inaccuracies, both in the interpretations and the historical origins of the terms. He nonetheless considers the work to be "an extremely useful handbook" for teachers and other workers in the educational field.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

EDITORIAL ON SOCIALLY USEFUL WORK FOR SOVIET YOUTH

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Nov 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Youth Leisure Activity Is a Party Concern"]

[Text] A year ago at a meeting of the Norilsk enterprise Komsomol leaders with I. S. Aristov, first secretary of the city party committee, a participant in the discussion suggested that a youth center that would bring together enthusiasts from the most diverse interests and interesting leisure activities be opened in the city to best organize the leisure activities of young men and women. But facilities would be required and they needed help. The first secretary of the city committee supported the idea, but warned: "Do not expect all the juvenile 'problems' to crowd in with the opening of this center. The Komsomol leaders would have to continue with clubs that had already been formed and often were not of wide interest to many young men and women and be constantly in the youth milieu and actively influence it. And we will help with the facilities."

Now in Norilsk, management the "Zapolyarye" Cafe has been completely given over to the Komsomol and the young people; in the suburb of Talnakh a proposal to give facilities for the "Yunost" club to the youth center and to open the "Disko" and "Taverna" cafes exclusively for the youth regardless of the sales organization plan is being discussed. Of course, there are still many problems in the organization of Norilsk youth leisure activities. But this solution of a majority of them--for this we will use the Norilsk example--mainly depends on the initiative, activity and persistence of those same young men and women, and only the desire and skill of Komsomol activists to reflect on the spirit of the times can actively overcome dependency and avoid stereotypical actions.

Examples of the Party's concern for the organization of meaningful and interesting leisure activities for youth are not rare today.

Today a similar active approach in this matter meets to the greatest degree the requirements set out for the party organization in the CPSU Central Committee directive "On the Further Improvement of Party Supervision of Komsomol and Increasing Its Role in the Communist Education of Youth." As is known, the directive speaks of the need for constant attention from party committees to the problem of life and activity of the Komsomol organizations

and regular assistance to them in solving social problems of young people. It especially noted that the organization of youth leisure activity requires the greatest attention.

We live in an era of sharp ideological conflict between two systems. This struggle of ideas goes on not only in politics but in also in the sphere of art, morals and daily life. It is no secret that among a certain part of the youth, the thoughtless imitation to Western fashion, passion for musical recordings and vocal and instrumental groups of doubtful ideological and aesthetic level can still be observed. Not all young men and women know how to use their free time well. They need help in this from the Komsomol organizations. But in speaking about the responsibility of the Komsomol organizations and about their initiative, it must be said, that not everything in all places depend on them.

Here is one example. There is in Kursk the "Akkumulyator" Plant Palace of Culture which serves as the center of cultural and mass work for many inhabitants in the city. But the youth do not like to go to this house of culture: the building has for a long time been in need of capital repair and requires new furnishings for the lecture hall and auditorium. This happened because the plant directors did not pay attention to the sad condition of its "seat of culture." In May of this year, a inquiry on the situation in the palace of culture lay on the desks of the city supervisors. It seemed as if the Kursk party committee would have had to hold the plant director, V. N. Mityushkin, strictly accountable for neglect of the workers interests and require that it be fixed as soon as possible. Unfortunately, this did not happen: At the end of September, the Komsomol projector operators again checked the condition of the palace of culture and saw that all the floors were caving in, the plaster was crumbling... And this is not the only case in the oblast. There is an especially alarming situation in the oblast agricultural rayons where 46 houses of culture and clubs today are in disastrous condition and more than 140 centers of culture are in unusable facilities.

Of course, this is not meant to suggest that the rayon and city party committees themselves organize the repair or construction of new houses of culture and clubs. Their task is to require with all their strength the club owners and patron organization leadership to provide for good conditions and work in the cultural and educational institutes under their supervision. The palaces of culture and clubs must be, in reality, "centers of culture" both in the village and in the city. Here "economics" is sometimes turned around by serious defects in the ideological and moral education of young people.

Unfortunately this vital requirement of the time is far from being fulfilled everywhere. For example, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA journalists describing the problems of organizing leisure time in Cherepovets in the pages of the newspaper cited some strange, to say the least, statistics: A city of 300,000 people with a yearly production of 3 billion rubles up to this time finances the social and cultural needs as ...a rayon center. As a result of its support (in comparison with the standard) are 54 percent of the movie theaters, 80 percent of the libraries... The same picture was noted in another rapidly growing, in the full sense of the word, young people's city

Staryy Oskol where there is only one-half of the necessary club institutions and a severe lack of sports complexes, musical schools, libraries, parks...

We note that, in this case, significant capital investment is not required in most cases for the organization of meaningful youth leisure activities. All that is needed is to skillfully lean on enthusiasts. In SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA mail there are many letters in which the writers describe how youth free time is interestingly spent in those cities and villages where enthusiasts receive timely and reliable support. Thus, with the assistance of the rayon party committee in the Rostov Oblast rayon center Semikarakorsk, a club was organized at one time by poetry lovers. Its members began to have soirees not only in Semikarakorsk but in the rayon villages and farmsteads, visited sovkhoz collectives, enterprises and schools. Then in Semikarakorsk they began an annual festival for lovers of beauty at which amateur and professional writers read their verse and sang their songs. The rayon party committee not only supported these enthusiasts, says our reader Ye. P. Loyko, but also offered before each of these to have a street festival and festival of flowers. The best yards and the best flower gardens are marked with special plaques and the owners are given prizes. Now Semikarakorsk looks comfortable and beautiful, and its inhabitants, including the young people, feel as if they are the true masters of their city. This is the kind of good things initiative, which has been noted and supported in time, can lead to. However, unfortunately, there are many other examples. In the small city of Tavda in the Sverdlovsk Oblast where there are very few "centers of culture," a group of young specialists who did not wish to waste their free time organized a disco club. The club operated and was used by the young people with great popularity for 2 years. And then there was a change in management at the house of the pioneers where the nightclub was located and the enthusiasts were not allowed to rent the facilities any longer. The Tavda city Komsomol committee tried to help the independent club but was unable to. At this point the city party committee could have intervened and corrected the problem. But the city committee took another position: There was the "Yelochka" Cafe which could be used as a young peoples club 2 days a week and that would be sufficient. It took more than 2 years for the disco club creators to find new facilities.

Experience convinces us that any large or small city should have a sufficiently broad and developed network of small clubs according to interests--clubs capable in some degree of satisfying the desires of young people for informal contact. These clubs are especially useful today when the country is struggling against drunkenness and alcoholism. The reduction in production and sale of alcoholic beverages, banning their sale to young people under 21 has already significantly improved the situation in many cities and villages and towns. It has become more difficult for those who like to get drunk to spend their time in the bottle. But up to this point to a great extent this is a result of prohibitive measures. They are necessary. However, prohibition alone is insufficient. Party and Komsomol organizations must concern themselves with the meaningful leisure activity of young people--intellectual, musical, sports...

In conclusion we would especially emphasize: The main and basic organizer of youth leisure activities must be the Komsomol. And it is necessary to say

directly that today far from all of the Komsomol committees are being completely responsive in this important matter. Overorganization and isolation of many Komsomol workers from real life and the young people is a hindrance. Lack of preparation, lack of skill or lack of desire to personally participate in collective forms of youth relaxation and to be a direct organizer of the free time of young men and women is a hindrance.

An obvious task of the Komsomol committees is the overall strengthening of their ties to cultural and artistic workers in the interest of youth leisure activities. Setting up the constant creative cooperation with all cultural forces in the city--artists, musicians, architects, and literary figures--all of this is the responsibility of Komsomol leaders and it must be put into effect at all times.

From the time the directive was issued by the CPSU Central Committee, more than a year has passed, but in many Komsomol organizations the movement has been unconscionably slow. This fact must become a serious cause for the active involvement of party committees into the work of the Komsomol committee. In planning the projected new edition of the third CPSU program, it precisely and clearly says: "The Party emphasizes the necessity of significantly increasing attention to the social problems of the young people and primarily more fully satisfying their inquiries into the sphere of work and daily life, education and culture, professional and career growth, and the thoughtful use of free time." The leisure time activities of youth must be a constant concern of the party.

12747

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SOCIAL ISSUES

RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE ON ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 7, Jul 85 (signed to press 7 Jun 85) pp 44-45

[Article by Boris Levin, Doctor of Economics, professor, sector head of the Institute of Sociological Research, USSR Academy of Sciences: "Against Drunkenness: Research has Shown..."]

[Text] From the Editors. In response to a request by L. Novikova, a staff member of the journal SOVETSKIYE PROFSOYUZY [Soviet Trade Unions], we are publishing some results of sociological research on the problem of the campaign against drunkenness in industry.

I believe that it is very important for journalists working in the area of anti-alcohol propaganda to know not only the broad outlines of the problem of alcohol consumption, but also the circumstances of its consumption: where the members of this or that labor collective drink, with whom they drink and what and how much they drink. Answers to these questions help to clarify the situation in a specific labor collective. I will present some data obtained as a result of a sociological investigation which sampled several industrial enterprises.

In addition to the obvious consumption of alcoholic beverages at home (including dormitories) and while visiting, drinking occurs in many other places, some of which are by no means intended for that purpose.

Distribution of answers to the question "Where is it most customary to consume alcoholic drinks?" (in percentage of total respondents)

In a restaurant, cafe or bar	35.4
In a doorway, or yard	12.3
In a canteen, buffet or snack bar	6.3
In a park or square	6.0
In a stadium	7.6
In threes in a store	9.4
On the premises of an enterprise or institution [that is, in the workplace]	11.1
While hunting or fishing	40.4

On the street	10.3
In a beer stall	11.6
On an outing to the country	29.0

Nevertheless, the most common places where alcoholic beverages are consumed is the home, where almost everyone, with few exceptions, drinks and while visiting other people's homes, where almost two thirds of all those who drink at all do so. If we add these to the "other places" they will total several hundred percent, which is easily explainable by the fact that people have more than one favorite place to consume alcohol.

The results of the survey demonstrate that drinking has become virtually an integral part of leisure time activities; outings in the country, or to a stadium or park, hunting or fishing trips, etc., etc. However, this pursuit is not limited to the places where people spend their free time; what is disturbing is that one out of every six consumes alcohol on the premises of an enterprise or institution.

To the question "Do people drink in enterprises before work?" almost half of those surveyed answered "No." An additional 5 percent gave no response. But the remaining half of the total number surveyed indicated that at their enterprises some workers and office staff do not consider it a disgrace to drink before work. A third of all who were asked about this responded that this "was observed in isolated individuals." But the responses of others show that in their places of employment drinking occurs in far more than isolated instances. One in ten says that up to 5 percent of the workers "indulge themselves" with alcoholic drinks before work. An additional 100 of those surveyed believe that 10 percent (one in ten) of the workers drink alcohol before their shifts, and some even indicated that at their enterprises between 15 and 25 percent of the workers drink before the beginning of the working day. Experts, people who are professionally concerned with this problem and who have received special training, were asked, "Do they drink at your enterprise in the midst of the working day?" Thirty-five percent of these experts answered, "No." An additional third of the experts believed that in their enterprises a few individuals behaved this way. The assessment of the remaining experts was even more pessimistic: 100 experts (16.4%) say that up to 10 percent of the workers and office staff (one in ten) drink alcohol while working, and 26 experts (4.3%) believe that at their enterprises up to 25 percent of the workers drink alcohol during the time that they are working. An additional 12 experts (2%) designated an even higher percentage of individuals as intentionally violating the discipline of the workplace in their enterprises.

To become convinced that the experts are right, one need only look at the results of a survey of ordinary citizens. To the question, "Have you ever drunk during the working day?" 19.9 percent of the men and 11.9 percent of the women surveyed answered, "Yes."

It is extremely important to know whether this negative phenomenon is diminishing and even disappearing, or whether it is increasing. We turn again to expert opinion. To the question "Has drunkenness and the negative

phenomena associated with it increased or decreased in extent in your enterprise?" the experts answered as follows: 21.9 percent of the experts surveyed thought it had decreased; 21.9 percent thought it had remained the same; 12.1 percent thought it had "increased to some extent"; and 11.9 percent thought it had "increased substantially."

The growth in the consumption of alcohol is associated, to some degree, with the abundance of convenient opportunities to do so. In turn, the expansion of the consumption of alcohol leads to a situation where the opportunities to do so continually increase. What are these opportunities? We have listed the responses of experts in descending order [of frequency].

Family celebration
 Holiday
 Entertaining guests
 Meeting with friends
 Outdoor outings
 A joyful occasion
 An occasion of sorrow
 Successful accomplishment of a piece of work
 Pay day or receipt of a bonus
 Purchase of a long desired object
 To celebrate a day off

Distribution of responses of experts to the question "In your labor collective do coworkers get together to drink and on what occasions?"

"They do" -- respond the experts and name various occasions and pretexts (in percent of total respondents)

Holiday	14.6
Birthday of a worker	18.5
Anniversary of a worker	19.6
Pay day	1.4
Receipt of a bonus	2.1
After a meeting or conference	2.1
To celebrate going on leave	12.9
To celebrate an award	9.3
On return from leave	2.9
To celebrate obtaining an apartment	9.6
Win (or lose) by a favorite soccer or hockey team	0.4
Substantial profit from a bond or winning lottery ticket	1.8
Obtaining a valuable object (automobile, boat, motorcycle, furniture, etc.)	1.4
Other pretexts	0.7

Experts' assessment of the attitude of workers in an enterprise (workers and office staff), toward drinking parties, abuse of alcohol, and its consequences (in percent of total respondents)

Do not condemn	2.5
Condemn harshly	60.8
Do not react to it	3.1
Try not to notice	14.1
Are indifferent	9.9
Consider it justified on occasion	9.1
Cannot answer	7.9

The experts and laborers and office workers surveyed by sociologists listed circumstances and causes which prevent labor collectives from carrying out a more decisive campaign against drunkenness and violation of the discipline of the work place in their enterprises.

First, they listed "very low level of educational work [to retrain social consciousness]." Not only did they designate this as a cause, but they tried to explain what they meant by these words: an atmosphere of lack of principals, indifference [tolerance of] to drunks and instances of drunkenness; continual decrease in the number of people who condemn drunkenness strongly; the fact that having a drink on any pretext and frequently without any pretext has become an increasingly common and habitual response.

Other causes cited by experts for shortcomings in the campaign against drunkenness included: poor organization of work, low level of discipline at work and permissiveness, and labor shortages compelling management to tolerate drunks. In addition, the experts listed several causes which are beyond the scope of industry: low cultural level, drinking has become a habit, poor material and organizational support of recreational activities for workers, extensive sale of alcohol, including in the vicinity of the enterprises.

Many acute problems related to drunkenness at work will be solved administratively by measures already planned. But this, in no way, diminishes the role of anti-alcohol propaganda; on the contrary, it means that this campaign must be even more aggressive and that those who are conducting it must acquire even deeper and more specific knowledge. I hope that the data I have presented to the readers of Zhurnalist will help them in their work and serve as food for thought.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

KASSR: POOR RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN NATIONALITY SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAO ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 13 December 1985 carries on page 15 a 2,000-word article by Mereks entitled "A Second Mother Tongue." The article looks at the problem of poor competency in Russian language among institute and university students and the reasons for it.

Qulkenov establishes that, in spite of strenuous efforts in recent years to improve Russian language teaching and greatly improved supplies of the specialized teaching cadres needed to achieve this, the majority of students entering republic institutions of higher education continue to receive low marks in Russian. Seeking an explanation of this phenomenon Qulkenov goes on to point the finger at nationality schools, which have long had a reputation for poor Russian language instruction and have been for that reason unpopular with many Kazakh parents. He even hints, moreover, that perhaps the idea of nationality schools providing instruction solely in native languages may be wrong and that perhaps Kazakh and other republic native languages should better be taught in middle school.

Qulkenov attributes the problem with nationality school Russian instruction to poor-quality and badly supported instruction and to teachers who have themselves failed to master the materials that they are teaching. However, from the views of one nationality school teacher presented in his article, Qulkenov would seem to make clear that the problems are by no means just with Russian instruction in nationality schools. His source suggests that students in them are not learning Kazakh any better. Closer supervision of the authorities of nationality schools is called for to help solve the problem.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

CITIZENS POINT TO MILITIA SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 10 November 1985 carries on page 2 a 1200-word article by N. Ovezov, TUSSR minister of internal affairs, on the current situation in militia work. He noted that "the struggle against violations of the law in some areas is not meeting the demands of the day. Citizens' letters and complaints bear witness to this. Work shortcomings, among them in the work of internal affairs organs, are mentioned in these letters and complaints. We are taking the strongest measures in the struggle against all kinds of shortcomings." He added that "there are officers among us who are not doing their duty honestly. We are taking stringent measures against disciplinary and legal violations, primarily against irresponsible workers."

RUSSIAN POORLY TAUGHT AT SOME TURKMEN SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 15 November 1985 carries on page 1 an 1100-word lead editorial on the need to improve Russian teaching in national schools. Shortcomings noted include students not taking active part in classroom discussions, teachers' disinterest in using modern technical methods of instruction, and the lack of homework or extracurricular activities requiring the use of Russian. The rayons criticized were Kerki, Tashauz and Buzmein City.

LEVEL OF TURKMEN LANGUAGE TEACHING CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 17 November 1985 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial on teaching Turkmen language and literature in the schools. Pointing out that recent studies conducted in the Ashkhabad school system reveal that teachers "must exert themselves more" in this subject because "some students read texts aloud in a sing-song manner, are unable to speak the literary language correctly, and their speed in reading and writing is below normal. Some students are weak in analyzing literary texts, their imagery, language and composition, in expressing independent thoughts and in using language and syntax in essays. A student incapable of reading, writing, and speaking Turkmen will find it difficult to learn Russian and other foreign languages. This situation cannot continue in the future."

INTER-SCHOOL COMPUTER STUDIES BEGIN IN ASHKHABAD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 17 November 1985 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by A. Ishangulyyev on introducing students to computer technology in Ashkhabad through the work of the interschool study-production kombinat in Proletar Rayon. "In the kombinat two offices for computer technology have been established. They are equipped with monitors, microcalculators for special mathematical computations, an Agat computer and other machinery pertaining to computer technology. These give great possibilities to production specialists in teaching computer science fundamentals to students." It is added that 200 students are now taking part in the study of computer-related skills.

CHILDREN'S CRIMINALITY DISCUSSED AT SEMINAR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen [no date given] carries on page 1 an unsigned 600-word report on a meeting in Ashkhabad to discuss the maintenance of law and order among school children. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the TUSSR Ministries of Education and Internal Affairs. Speakers at the meeting noted that the way in which school children spend their free time is still a problem and pointed out that "there are still many shortcomings in this question. Dozens of students in Mary and Chardzhou Oblasts and Ashkhabad city are violating law and order. And there are some among them attracted to criminal activity. In some rayons and cities plans directed at improving law and order among children are drawn up and decrees are passed, and there are some places where these plans are achieved and decrees fulfilled."

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CSO: 1830/349

CULTURE

EDITORS' VIEW TOWARD YOUNG POETS, ARTISTIC FREEDOM CRITICIZED

Moscow KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian 20 Dec 85 p 9

[Article by A. Lavrin under the "Polemical Notes" rubric: "Reorganize the Style of Work"]

[Text] So, the range of problems has been outlined. We will begin with the question: Why hamper the publication of the first books of young authors who cause a stir with their atypical poetical thinking?

Well, because a view of poetry prevails in the poetry editorial offices of some publishing houses (and especially in "Sovremennik") that is oriented on tradition and a genetic continuation of the work of Yesenin and Rubtsov. As if there were no Annenskiy and Mayakovskiy in our native poetry, and Khlebnikov's "Zverintsa" and Zabolotskiy's "Stolbtsov"! Unfortunately, some critics take the position of the publishers. L. Baranova-Gonchenko, for example, tries to frighten us with the bugaboo of "Immorality" that allegedly exists in the "esthetic self-sufficiency" of the verses. Such a naive, direct contrast of the esthetic and the moral recalls the medieval arguments about what is more important to life: water or air?

Equally senseless and incorrect is beating Malgin with Pushkin. Nobody quarrels with the fact that our books require not only literary oversight. It is precisely in the verses of V. Korkiy, O. Khlebnikov, M. Pozdnyayev, V. Salimon, and A. Yeremenko and other young authors that there is more of today's moral observation of real life than in other celebrated scenery. L. Baranova-Gonchenko, quoting M. Pozdnyayev's lines about relatives, arbitrarily accused the poet of harshness. I do not know, however, what vision one must have in order not to see in this poem a profound empathy for those who, going on pension, living far from relatives, are depressed by their solitude, living life as a tragedy! It seems that L. Baranova-Gonchenko has less right than all of the others to accuse the young poets of a lack of "humanity." For is it not she who pours out impetuous dithyrambs to Yuriy Kuznetsov—a poet who is exceptionally talented, but who divides the world into superman (the poet) and the crowd (the others) and who contrasts his ethics to the ethics of the Yesenin-Rubtsov tradition?!

Editors of the publishing houses are biased against both the new urban poetry and poetry that actively uses reminiscences from world and native culture.

A. Malgin gave one example. I can give dozens. But I will limit myself to an account of Mikhail Pozdnyayev's first book, as being the most typical. His manuscript was rejected three times by different publishing houses. M. Gusarov in the "Sovremmenik" publishing house reviewed Pozdnyayev's book. The review was negative, unconvincing and absolutely insulting in tone. The poet went to the editor-in-chief of the publishing house and demanded that Gusarov's review be retracted. And this was done with an expression of apology. But my word of honor! They sent Pozdnyayev's manuscript for review by Vladimir Gordeychev in Voronezh. Do you get a feel for the system? Well, the same story repeats itself with V. Korkiy's manuscript.

In the end, Pozdnyayev's book was published by the "Sovetskiy Pisatel" [Soviet Writer] publishing house. It quickly disappeared from book counters, and six (!) favorable reviews of this book appeared in central journals.

What does this say? First of all, that "Sovremmenik" should radically change its style of work with young authors. It is not without reason that it is precisely this publishing house that has the greatest number of disputes with young poets. Unfortunately, many reviewers of "Sovremmenik" actively dislike the so-called "cultured" poets--those whose verses speak of a spiritual quest in which culture and life are not separated in an artificial way.

The matter is not a question of "bookishness," but the level of talent. A narrow view of poetry, which distinguishes the "Sovremmenik" reviewers, and at times other publishing houses, is intolerable. The development of Soviet literature always moved along a broad front. Socialist realism as a method of perceiving reality was never locked into some single unified style. The lyrical feeling always carries within itself common features, thereby assuming a social significance. In his time, V.I. Lenin noted that "the most valuable of all is the most specific and the most subjective." The specific, original lyrical worlds of the young poets are set in the common epic canvas of our time.

A great discrepancy exists between public reaction to the work of a number of poets and their publishing fate. Several big discussions have raged around the publications of Aleksey Parshchikov and Alexander Yeremenko. Even their esthetic opponents do not deny the talents of these poets. Thus, "Sovremmenik" or "Molodaya Gvardiya" should publish the books of these poets, and also of Victor Korkiy, Irina Znamenskaya and Vladimir Salimon, in any order, as the most interesting in our day. But no, all kinds of barriers are contrived.

"But you are always scolding and railing at publishing houses and reviewers," the scrupulous reader will say, "and maybe those are right who publish the books of Ivanov, Petrov and Sidorov and not of Yeremenko and Korkiy?" Sure, it is a fair question. And to answer it, I conducted an inspection of several Moscow bookstores.

In the "Mir" bookstore, I had barely finished asking the dealers "How do the poetry books of the 'Sovremmenik' publishing house sell? and it evoked an emotional outburst. It hurt! They tried to outdo each other with complaints. The store is a general bookstore, and they do not order many poetry books, but

even those they order sell very poorly, even though the store is in fifth or sixth place in all of Moscow for attendance. "Moskniga" requires that a certain minimum of poetry books of "Sovremmenik" be ordered, but it is not profitable for the store--they lie around in piles on the shelves.

The senior dealer of the store, I. Tarabrina, told me that each year they conduct among the readers "A Day of Unsatisfied Demand", and they ask them to fill out a questionnaire. So, the readers complain that the critical comments for the "Sovremmenik" books do not reflect the quality of those books, that more competent people have to be selected for analysis (that is, review) of these books, and so forth.

I also visited the Moscow specialty store "Poeziya". The reader here is not a casual visitor, and, as a rule, understands poetry very well. But there the picture is also the same--heaps of books. The very same ones. And the complaints are the same. But really, then, what kinds of books are being bought?

I talked to the deputy supervisor of the department, L. Sokolovaya, and I learned that of the young poets, the books of Ivan Zhdanov and Andrey Chernov, especially those of Chernov, are asked for most of all. The books of Oleg Khlebnikov and the collective works of the young poets are bought up quickly. But the store has to make an unbelievable effort to sell the books of other poets who are published by youth editorial offices.

Let us look at how "Sovremmenik" poetry books are read in the libraries. Get acquainted with the central library of the Tushino district. It is at the head of the TsBS [not further identified] with an area readership of 88,000. Today, more than 8,000 readers were registered at the library itself, and the number of books distributed annually is 170,000. And there stand on the shelves of this library, just as, however, in a number of others I visited, not just dozens to hundreds but thousands of books with poetry titles. What kind? B. Gagliyev's "Na detskoy ladoni" ["In a Child's Palm"] (1974), I. Lystosov's "Soglasie" [Consent] (1978), O. Fokina's "Samyy svetlyy den" ["The Brightest Day"] (1971) and many, many others.

It is a pity not that they publish these books. I.O. Fokina and V. Gordeychev are really talented poets. It is a pity that Fokina and Gordeychev give the green light to mini-Fokins and mini-Gordeychevs. This causes not only great material damage to the state, but also moral damage, and this is even worse. The esthetic development of Soviet poetry and its embrace of ever greater social and artistic spheres is hindered.

I heard many opinions in conversations with salesmen, library workers, readers and customers about how to assure that the books of really talented authors are published. I will try to summarize these proposals.

1. Publish books of young poets with a trial edition of 1,000 copies. If the book is in demand and enjoys popular acceptance, republish in a year, but for mass circulation.

2. Reorganize the work of writing critical comments publisher's annotations--at times they serve more as anti-advertisement than advertisement.

3. Prohibit bookdealers from imposing a compulsory system on stores that do not have a demand for a book.

4. Issue advertising "digests" about books of young authors--a kind of pamphlet.

5. Set up arbitration committees in publishing houses on a public basis, consisting of persons who are artistically or administratively not associated with the publishing house. Such committees can include library employees, teachers of philology VUZ's, employees of the office of the Union of Writers, bookstore merchants, and so forth. The committee's scope would include an analysis of disputes between publishing houses and young authors.

I think the readers of KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE also can make their own recommendations on improving the book publishing business and the resolution of first book problems.

P.S. When this article was written, I found out that the "Sovremennik" publishing house had yet again rejected manuscripts of V. Korkiy, M. Yasnov, and also a manuscript of Irina Znamenskaya, whose verses became the opening of the 8th All-Union Conference of Young Writers.

As the saying goes, commentary is superfluous.

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CULTURE

LISTENERS PREFER WESTERN ROCK GROUPS TO STATE-SPONSORED MUSIC

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 85 p 4

[Interview with Valeriy Vasilyevich Sukhorado, general director of the Melodiya Record Firm, who is responding to questions asked by the newspaper's readers, under the rubric "Direct Line"; transcribed by Yu.Filinov and Maksimov; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] "Quiet! Recording in progress!" These words, spoken by Valeriy Vasilyevich Sukhardo, general director of the Melodiya All-Union Phonograph Record Firm, have become a kind of signal of prime readiness. Melodiya entered into communication with KOMSOMOLSKAYA's readers.

[Question] Tagir Taumbekov, city of Kant, Kirghizia. People talk about the need to establish a young-people's record firm. What is your attitude toward this?

[Answer] Under whose auspices do you think that this young-people's studio ought to be established?

[Question] Naturally, under the all-union record firm.

[Answer] There is no such need to establish an additional studio, since young people are represented on our recordings widely enough. We have established special rubrics such as "Debut," "Music by Young People," "Young Winners of All-Union Competitions and Festivals," etc. Work is proceeding in this area. But it must be said that we are thinking about establishing a special editorial group for young people under the All-Union Recording Studio that would include talented young authors and performers.

The repertoire policy of the Melodiya Firm is determined by the statements of requirements of the union republics' ministries of culture and the creative unions. The repertoire plan is approved by the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Culture. The Melodiya Firm has an artistic council that includes many known composers, poets and performers.

[Question] Hello, this is Natasha Sushkova, a student from Moscow. Tell us, please, why there are so few popular records available in the stores. What do you plan to do to satisfy young people's tastes?

[Answer] First let's talk about what records to call popular. Some people are interested in good music; some people--in popular music; and some prefer jazz. At the age of 16 a person may be interested in one kind of music, but 10 years later he will already be attracted by other, different genres of musical art. Therefore, in our repertoire policy we try to put out the kind of diverse products that will satisfy people of various ages, social groups and occupations.

Of course, young people are among the principal consumers of our products, and we try to take their interests into account. If you follow our record releases closely, you probably have noted that so-called forty-fives, records with 45 revolutions per minute, that have been made in response to your letters have now appeared in the stores. We try to put the most popular songs that have just come out on them. And we attempt to get these records out very quickly.

In conjunction with KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA we are preparing to put out a record titled "Musical Teletype," the program of which, as you know, was drawn up directly by the newspaper's readers.

The question of why the firm produces few popular records, I think, has also come up because we, unfortunately, have not yet learned to publicize our products. Therefore, taking advantage of the fact that we are talking with you with the help of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, I want to say that we also need the help of television. The time has come to have a special broadcast over the first channel (besides "The Music Kiosk") that would publicize the records and names of young performers before they came out. Incidentally, such programs exist in the fraternal socialist countries.

[Question] May I ask you a question? I'm a ninth-grade student. We kids are interested in how things stand with the Melodiya Firm with regard to licenses. Why doesn't the firm put out recordings by the most popular foreign performers and groups? You can hear them in the discotheques, and their recordings are sold on the black market: Queen, Kiss, the Video Kids. And do you know what sort of prices they fetch there?

[Answer] You probably will agree with me that young people pay attention chiefly to the musical side of the performance art of such groups and soloists. In other words, what attracts them on these records are the modern rhythm, the sound of the instruments, the arrangements, etc.

[Question] Of course, of course.

[Answer] Unfortunately, few people give any thought to what it is that these so-called "idols" are singing about. I want to cite you an example: we considered acquiring a license to recordings by the group Queen. The record was called "Hot Space." It included a song called "Body Language." Excuse me, but I cannot quote it; it's simply indecent. I ask you to take my word for it. You mentioned the group Kiss in your question. But what sort of record by this group can one speak of, when the group's logo contains the fascist symbol? It has been repeatedly criticized in our press.

And it's too bad that such records can be acquired on the so-called black market; that's why it's called black. But this doesn't mean that Melodiya should compete with it in putting out low-grade, immoral products. This goes against the very essence of the tasks facing the firm, and of course, we will not undertake to do it.

Oh, about the Video Kids. As far as we know, this group is not among the leading groups that specialize in light, or as I would call them, lyrical and entertaining songs. From a musical standpoint, the [Moden toking] duet is much more interesting. And its record has attracted our attention.

In general, we give priority attention to publicizing Russian classical music. It's another matter that it is not always possible to buy recordings of these works in the stores. Why? The problem is that according to the so-called "Special Conditions for the Delivery of Phonograph Records," which regulate our relations with the trade organizations, we are severely limited in defining the initial pressings of a new record. The stores dictate our policy with regard to the number of records pressed. The firm works exclusively on the basis of their orders.

[Question] Hello, this is Oleg Afanasyevich Skobelev, a serviceman, who's troubling you. I first have a small observation, then a question.

[Answer] Please.

[Question] When international competitions are held, Soviet songs generally take a prominent place. So our music and our performers are on a par with world standards, and this is officially recognized. However, when you go out on the streets you hear foreign stuff pouring out of fashionable portable tape recorders. In this connection, I have two questions. First, why has this happened, and who is to blame? Second, what do you personally, as head of Melodiya, plan to do to put an end to this in our country?

[Answer] I understand your question. It's true that Soviet songs take prominent places in many festivals. We have a special rubric that takes note of these achievements. But, unfortunately, I must agree with you that many young people sometimes get too carried away by foreign groups and Western rock music. People write us asking why we do not put out records by these groups. I have already answered this question today, in part. Here I can only add that we should publicize, first and foremost, all the best that is being created by way of Soviet popular songs.

I think that we need to put out more songs that contain civic themes, as well as modern rhythms and lofty melodies. There are not enough cheerful, entertaining dance songs, either. Therefore, in appealing to composers, we say: Comrades, we are music publishers, not creators. We ask you, please, to pay attention to the different age groups of young people and their interests. Melodiya is experiencing a certain shortage of brilliant new performers. I would never say that the talent pool has dried up. They merely need to be skillfully sought out and supported. And here radio and television should put in their influential word. We don't intend to sit back and do nothing,

either. We are now thinking about holding, for example, a Melodiya jazz festival. It will take place in Tbilisi. Along with KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA we have started a joint "Golden Tuning Fork" competition that we hope will help us identify young performers.

[Question] Aleksandr Muraykin, Moscow. I'm 30 years old. For 20 years now n've been waiting for a Beatles record to come out. I have a question: Will the release of large records by this group be planned?

[Answer] They've already been prepared. A double album titled "The Beatles' Best Songs" will come out in January or February.

We give a great deal of thought to the development of our production. I can tell you that we have now begun producing records according to the technology of the Teldec firm (FRG). According to this technology, records are recorded not on a lacquer disc, as they are at present, but on a brass one, by so-called direct cutting on metal. This makes it possible to substantially improve the sound quality. The time required to put out a record is reduced, and the noise level is lowered. The first records manufactured on the basis of the new technology have already been received by trade.

The question of our future: We know that certain foreign firms have begun to produce an entirely new kind of product--compact discs. They consist of discs that are 12 cm in diameter. Recordings are made on them using a laser. From 10 to 12 cuts with approximately an hour of sound can be put on one such disc. It provides for absolute purity of sound. It is resistant to any influence from the environment for a long time. One can say that it represents a revolution in the record industry.

At the present time our proposals for organizing the production of compact discs are with the USSR State Planning Committee. And we are awaiting assistance from this highly authoritative organization. Furthermore, in the 12th Five-Year Plan we expect effective help from the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry in developing a new brand of copolymer, without which there can be no talk of improving the quality of phonograph records.

[Question] Saodata Bazarov, from the Azerbaijan Kolkhoz, in the Tajik SSR. Why are there so few records with Komsomol themes? Where are the groups that took part in the 12th World [Youth] Festival?

[Answer] Unfortunately, we have information that trade orders very few of them. For example, especially for the festival we prepared a large series of records containing songs with Komsomol and youth themes. We hoped that each record in this series would be sent to rayon party committees and Komsomol committees, and that the best songs, the ones that the Komsomol liked, would be used at evening get-togethers and music programs for young people, etc. But-- I would also like to share another thought with you. As it happens, we put out records specially intended for the upbringing of young people, but our work is sometimes assessed only from the standpoint of popular music.

[Question] Valeriy Vasilyevich, this is the student Aleksey Ivanovich Nikitin. How does one explain the fact that Melodiya is presently putting out its

products on very poor cassettes? Couldn't the firm's recordings be put out on imported cassettes acquired from trade?

[Answer] This isn't the first time I've encountered that question; it's also been raised in the press. Unfortunately, those who write and talk about it do not know our system for recording cassettes. I'll try to explain it to you. We do high-speed recording on magnetic tape that is about 1,400 meters long. We cut it into cassettes on special machines. Therefore, we cannot buy prewound cassette tape from trade. As far as the poor quality of our tape is concerned, I would like to join you today in appealing to the Svema Association in Shostka, which supplies that tape. Comrades, the quality of your tape is criticized by consumers. We ask you to speed up your work on improving it. After all, we are failing to realize the great potential of our sound-recording equipment.

[Question] This is Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Marchenya calling you from the Far East. I am serving in the Soviet Army. I guard our state border. I'm 25 years old. Here's my question: Why isn't information about groups printed anywhere?

[Answer] Our company magazine MELODIYA carries notes and reviews about recordings that are put out. But you are undoubtedly right that this is not enough.

[Question] Valeriy Vasilyevich, what do you think about the conversation that has taken place?

[Answer] I can say that the scope was simply cosmic. And, in general, the idea of "Direct Line" is a fine one. You see, participants in today's conversation spanned the entire country, from its western to eastern borders. Quite honestly, I've never talked with such a large audience representing such diverse age groups. What's important is that the questions were extremely diverse and interested. This once again demonstrates that the firm should do everything it can to rule out reprimands aimed at us.

8756

CSO: 1800/156

CULTURE

COMMITTEE OF SOVIET TURKOLOGISTS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 10 November 1985 carries on page 4 a 1000-word interview with Galina Blagova, scientific secretary of the Committee of Soviet Turkologists, on the committee's history, present work and relationship with foreign turkologists. Asked about the basic duties of the committee, she said that there are more than 30 million people in the USSR speaking 24 Turkic languages, and pointed out that "scientific research is helping to define the paths for the further development of these peoples' independent, national, Turkic language cultures." The committee is now putting emphasis on the preparation of dialectological atlases of the USSR Turkic languages as a whole, as well as in specific regions. Contacts with foreign turkologists are frequent; they are invited to turkological conferences in the USSR (of which there are four a year), and Soviet turkologists travel abroad to meet them frequently.

BETTER ORGANIZATION OF TRANSLATION WORK DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 1 November 1985 carries on page 3 an 1800-word article by Nargylych Khojageldiyev on the current state of artistic translation and translators. "Despite the increase in number of our professional translators and the perfecting of our expertise, one must say frankly that much of this difficult and complex work has been entrusted to inexperienced people and low-quality translations have been submitted to readers. There are both objective and subjective reasons for this. At the present scope and pace of translation work and at a time when a rather large contingent of translators are engaged in this work, it is possible to find a number of mistakes. The basic cause of these mistakes is, in our opinion, the incorrect organization of this important work and a weakening in exactingness."

TUSSR WRITERS UNION DUTIES DEFINED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 19 November 1985 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial timed to the opening of the Ninth Congress of Turkmenistan Writers. According to the editorial, the duties of the TUSSR Writers Union are the following: "The duties of the Writers Union administration and its primary party organization consist of steadily advancing the party's main line for the development of literature, which means strengthening the relationship between literature and the life of the people, correctly and artistically describing our reality, revealing

innovations passionately and clearly, and relentlessly exposing everything standing in the way of progress." Pointing out that there is considerable dissatisfaction with the current state of Turkmen literary criticism, the editorial notes that "the basic direction of the literary critics' work consists of deeply understanding social problems on the basis of the Leninist principles of party spirit and feeling for the people, and fighting against a lack of ideas and superficiality."

WRITERS URGED TO STRESS VILLAGE THEMES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 20 November 1985 carries on page 4 an 1800-word article by G. Gurbansakhedov, deputy chairman of the TUSSR Writers Union ispolkom, on the needs of modern Turkmen literature. "There is one thing that those working on village themes must not forget: the village of today is a large and complex enterprise. Major work is being done in the implementation of strengthening the agroindustrial complex, and introducing the brigade contract and intensive technology. Up until now, we have been unable to approach the village theme from this position. This being the case, the time for this approach has arrived."

WORKING CLASS THEME STRESSED AT WRITERS CONGRESS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 22 November 1985 carries on page 3 a 3700-word report by M. Khalatov and A. Yusubov on speeches delivered at the Ninth Congress of Turkmenistan Writers. The keynote speaker, G. Gurbansakhedov, deputy chairman of the TUSSR Writers Union ispolkom, said that "the theme of the working class is basic to Soviet literature," but in Turkmenistan "there are no books about the worker standing in front of the computer, oil and gas workers or machine operators." In this context, Saparmyrat Nuryyev, director of the Mary GRES, emphasizing that the writer should come into direct contact with the people for whom his work is intended, noted that "our writers are rarely among the people and they are not learning about our problems and achievements. This is why it was mentioned in the congress report that the worker theme has not been receiving attention recently."

'PSEUDOSINGERS', RECORDING STUDIOS UNDER FIRE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 24 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 1900-word article by Allaguly Yusubov noting that "recently, a special commission appointed by the Ashkhabad City Soviet of Peoples Deputies examined the repertoires of some of those we call 'pseudosingers.' More than 700 songs on 45 cassettes by 30 singers were heard. Their voices, rhythm and music were ascertained to be imitations or straightforward plagiarisms of Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Uzbek, Tajik and Turkish songs, jazz, or music from the Western stage." It is added that "one must say that of the more than 700 songs only 2 were written by Turkmen composers." In recording these, "the role of recording studios of the TUSSR Ministry of Consumer Services and Culture has not been slight." It has still not been determined where the "pseudosingers" obtained their musical instruments.

/12913

CSO: 1830/348

REGIONAL ISSUES

LaSSR SUPREME SOVIET FORMS STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 11 Dec 85 p 2

[Unsigned article: "In the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] (LATINFORM)--With a view to improving the administration of the agro-industrial complex of the Latvian SSR, the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet has formed a Union-republic State Agro-Industrial Committee of the Latvian SSR on the basis of the Latvian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, Latvian SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, Latvian SSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, Latvian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry and Latvian SSR State Committee for the Provision of Production and Technical Equipment to Agriculture.

The Latvian SSR Ministry of Procurements was reorganized as the Union-republic Latvian SSR Ministry of Grain Products.

Appropriate changes and amendments have been made to the Latvian SSR Law "On the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers."

The Latvian SSR Council of Ministers has been instructed to carry out the necessary organizational measures.

* * *

The Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet has appointed K. A. Shpogis first deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Latvian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee.

* * *

The Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet has relieved K. A. Shpogis of his duties as deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his transfer to other work.

* * *

The Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet has appointed First Deputy Chairman of the Latvian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee P. N. Belokurov as a Latvian SSR minister.

* * *

The Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet has appointed First Deputy Chairman of the Latvian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee A. P. Brill as a Latvian SSR minister.

* * *

The Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet has appointed G. A. Golubev Latvian SSR minister of grain products.

* * *

Kazimir Albinovich Shpogis was born in 1927; he is a CPSU member and Latvian, and has a higher education--he graduated from the Latvian Agricultural Academy. He is a Doctor of Economic Sciences, a professor and a corresponding member of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences.

Starting in 1949 he worked as an instructor at the Rankskaya Agricultural School, and subsequently as volost komsomol organizer, first secretary of the rayon komsomol committee, deputy chairman of the rayispolkom, director of a machinery and tractor station, chairman of the rayispolkom, Latvian SSR deputy minister of agriculture and director of the Latvian Research Institute of Farming and Agricultural Economics.

From 1976 he worked as rector of the Latvian Agricultural Academy and as the republic's minister of agriculture.

Since 1984 he has worked as deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the commission on questions of the agro-industrial complex of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers' Presidium.

He is a member of the Latvian CP Central Committee, a deputy of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, Honored Scientist of the Latvian SSR and winner of the Latvian SSR State Prize.

* * *

Petr Nikolayevich Belokurov was born in 1927; he is a CPSU member and Russian with a higher education--he graduated from the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin.

From 1953 he worked as deputy chief of a shop in the Leningrad Machinery Plant imeni Ya. M. Sverdlov, chief engineer and director of the Grundzalskaya Machinery and Tractor Station and the Smiltene Repair and Engineering Station, production chief of the "Liyepaiselmash" Plant and director of the All-Union "Soyuzselkhoztekhnika" Association's Pribaltic State Zonal Machine-Testing Station.

From 1962 he worked as deputy head of the Latvian CP Central Committee's Agriculture Department and head of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers' Department for the Administration of Affairs of Agriculture.

From 1974 he worked as deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR State Planning Committee.

Since 1983 he has worked as chairman of the Latvian SSR State Committee for the Provision of Production and Technical Equipment to Agriculture. He is a deputy of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet and Honored Agricultural Worker of the Latvian SSR.

* * *

Anton Piusovich Brill was born in 1933; he is a CPSU member and Latvian with a higher education--he graduated from the Latvian Agricultural Academy and the CPSU Central Committee's Higher Party School.

He worked on a collective farm and engaged in komsomol work. From 1964 he worked as an instructor and inspector for the Latvian CP Central Committee. From 1970 he worked as first secretary of the Gulbene raykom and from 1974 as head of the Latvian CP Central Committee's Agriculture Department.

Since 1980 he has worked as the republic's minister of land reclamation and water resources and subsequently as Latvian SSR minister of agriculture.

He is a member of the Latvian CP Central Committee, deputy of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet and Honored Agricultural Worker of the Latvian SSR.

* * *

Georgiy Alekseyevich Golubev was born in 1929; he is a CPSU member and Russian with a higher education--he graduated from the CPSU Central Committee's Higher Party School.

From 1944 he worked as a fitter and dock worker, and subsequently as senior representative of the rayon police department and department head and secretary of the Zilupe rayispolkom.

From 1959 he worked as director of the "Dobele" sovkhos, director of the Daugavpils Agricultural Production Administration and chairman of the Daugavpils rayispolkom.

From 1975 he worked as first secretary of the Kraslavskiy raykom and deputy chairman of the commission on questions of the agro-industrial complex of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers' Presidium.

From 1983 he worked as head of the Latvian CP Central Committee's Department of Agriculture and the Food Industry.

Since 1985 he has worked as Latvian SSR minister of procurements.

He is a member of the Latvian CP Central Committee, deputy of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet and Honored Agricultural Worker of the Latvian SSR.

Announcement.--The Latvian SSR Council of Ministers has appointed O. Ya. Karklin, Ye. Yu. Pushmutsane and A. O. Eglit as deputy chairmen of the Latvian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee.

13149

CSO: 1800/210

REGIONAL ISSUES

ArSSR: EXCAVATION DAMAGING TELEPHONE LINES

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 1 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by V. Budagov, senior engineer of the ArSSR Ministry of Communications' RUER [(Regional) Administration for (Electrical Work)], under the rubric "Onto the Agenda of the Ministries and Departments": "Broken Cable"]

[Text] The role played by communications equipment in the development of the country's industrial forces is well-known. It also ensures the efficient operation of the State machinery, the monitoring of the economy, the satisfaction of the cultural and everyday needs of the populace and many other things.

The communications system is complex, but one of its basic elements is the line and cable network, on whose maintenance in working order, to a large degree, depend the stability and continuity of communications. For this reason, it is not necessary to explain that the protection of cable and overhead lines is everybody's business and has national importance. Those persons who allow the damaging of a cable, in accordance with the ukase of the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet, bear legal responsibility for the material loss caused by replacement costs.

However, the experience of the last few years has shown that the number of cable line breaks in Armenia is not diminishing. The efforts of the communication agencies are insufficient without the support of the ministries and departments.

The primary violators of the rules for the protection of cable lines are the workers of organizations that use earth-moving machinery. For this reason, last year, all the ministries adopted their own intradepartmental "rules" for conducting earth-moving operations, for which now, according to the procedure, special instructions are supposed to be issued in written form. However, even after all this, the number of violations barely decreased. In order not to make unsubstantiated statements, I'll list specific figures: over the first three quarters of the current year, across the republic 33 instances of cable and overhead line damage, with a total interruption in communications of more than 2,000 hours, were fixed. Thus, the state incurred material losses totaling nearly 45,000 rubles. The facts show that several ministries and departments are still acting irresponsibly with regards to the observance of the rules, as a consequence of which many units of the economy and many city

dwellers remain without telephone communications for prolonged periods of time.

And, what's more, a number of organizations are continuing to constantly violate procedure. Thus, the workers of Construction Administration No 17 of the Yerkhimstroy [Yerevan chemical construction] trust (P. Saryan, construction superintendent), while conducting excavation work on Nersesyan Street, damaged a cable. In spite of a strict warning, a few days later, they again allowed a similar violation to occur on Dzhaparidze Street. As a result, in both instances a loss amounting to 6,000 rubles was incurred.

Another example: during excavation work on the grounds of the subdepartmental warehouse, workers of the Yerevan Train Station broke a telephone cable. The guilty parties were warned and a report was written up. However, two weeks later, at the very same place, we again fixed cable damage.

A great deal has also been brought out about situations when excavator operators, bulldozer operators, drillhole blasters and the like start excavation work without written instruction. And here, it seems, those primarily at fault are the immediate supervisors of these operators--the construction superintendents, the brigade leaders and the foremen.

I will show you what I mean by two examples.

Excavation work organized by Yervodokanalstroy [Yerevan water line construction] (G. Arutyunyan, construction superintendent) on Sovetashenskiy Highway was not coordinated with the communications agencies and, accordingly, the machine operators did not have any kind of special instructions. The result of such independent action was a broken telephone cable.

Even the construction superintendent of the Ordzhonikidzevskiy Raysovet's Rayon Construction Administration, A. Matevosyan, did not discuss his own activities beforehand. After beginning work on Bakva and Aybazovskiy streets, the machine operators put a cable communications line out of service. Altogether, over the past year and a half, such violations have been allowed by subdepartmental organizations of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry 47 times, of the Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance 35 times, of the Ministry of Rural Construction 17 times and so on.

The basic reasons for these regular breaks are that the orders issued by the ministries and the rules adopted by the departments regarding the procedure for conducting excavation work are poorly monitored on their part. In addition, these requirements are frequently only partially fulfilled. The result of such work can easily be seen. With particular frequency we have to clash with the following organizations: Yergorstroy [Yerevan city construction], Yerkhimstroy, Yervodokanalstroy and others. It is precisely towards those people that I want to direct the attention of higher-ups. In talking about the rayons of Armenia where 19 cases of communications breaks have been fixed over the 9-month period, we are making an appeal to the administrators of the construction collectives of the Idzhevskiy, Nairiskiy, Oktemberyanskiy and Artashatskiy rayons.

Of course, all the documents regarding damages to communications lines are sent to the corresponding administrative organs and those persons who allowed the violations are having criminal proceedings instituted against them. But even here undesirable hitches arise. For comparison purposes let us list the following figures: out of a sum total of 45,000 rubles in material losses inflicted on the state by violators, up to the present day only 9,000 rubles have been recovered. The fact is that the workers of several rayon and city procurator's offices delay decision on specific questions for months and do not pass them on to the People's Courts. And this leads to an increase in the amounts of the losses and creates, to some degree, an illusion of impunity.

Meanwhile, the maintenance of uninterrupted communications for the economy and the populace can be achieved only by joint efforts between the investigative agencies and the ministries and departments. And the obligation of these organizations is not only to unmask the violators, but, primarily, to take steps to prevent such cases and to monitor the strict observance of the rules and laws.

12752

CSO: 1830/158

REGIONAL ISSUES

KRASNOVODSK OBLAST NOT MEETING 5-YEAR PLAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 25 October 1985 carries on page 2 a 2300-word report by Ye. Mitrin, first secretary of the Krasnovodsk Obkom, on the failure of certain sectors of the economy to fulfill quotas of the 5-year plan. In industry, this applies to quotas for the increase of the general amount of production and labor productivity, and reductions in the cost of the finished product. In agriculture, wool and karakol skin yields will fall short of the plan. In other sectors, "fulfillment of plans for retail trade turnover, services to the population, and basic construction are not assured."

AUXILIARY FARM ENTERPRISES INCREASING

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 26 November 1985 carries on page 3 a 1000-word article by V. Lutsenko, department head at TUSSR Gosplan, on the increase in the number of private plots belonging to ministries and leading organizations. Mentioning that "with the goal of strengthening leadership over auxiliary enterprises and giving this work more attention, a special section concerned with auxiliary enterprises belonging to ministries and leaderships was opened in the Agriculture Department of TUSSR Gosplan," he points out that "as of 1 January 1985 there were 8,150 head of cattle of which 2570 are dairy cows, 12,684 pigs, 100,913 sheep and 82,473 chickens in these auxiliary enterprises. Their lands occupy close to 67,000 hectares. This is 2.8 times more than in 1982."

RESEARCH INSTITUTES NEGLECTING PRODUCTION IN TUSSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 8 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial criticizing the relationship between scientific research centers and production. "The work of introducing scientific findings into production is being conducted unsatisfactorily at most scientific research institutions. When some institutes report on their work, they limit themselves to showing on paper results which they have turned over to production. A result on paper has no effect on production." It is added that "in some branches of the republic's economy, scientific-technical innovations and advanced progressive technology are being introduced into production slowly. This impedes the growth of labor productivity and does not guarantee the development of the scope of production." Scientific institutes mentioned by name in this connection are the Institutes of Botany, Chemistry, and Seismology.

TUSSR: SCIENCE-PRODUCTION RELATIONSHIP POOR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 26 November 1985 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial on the relationship of scientific research to production. It is pointed out that "the situation of introducing scientific-technical achievements into production is a weak aspect of the economy." It is noted that "scientific research institutes in our republic are not sufficiently interested in integrating their own scientific work and recommendations into the economy and do not see its urgency. In certain departments of these research institutes, including those of the TUSSR Academy of Sciences, no work has been done carefully to analyze science's link to production, and to evaluate and ascertain the impact obtained by introducing their scientific findings" into production.

TUSSR: 'HUMAN FACTOR' STRESSED IN REACHING PRODUCTION GOALS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 10 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial on the role of the "human factor" in meeting production goals. Citing a number of achievements and failures in Turkmen industry and agriculture, the editorial notes that "one must examine the reason for such differences in the organization of the work of enterprise leaders and party organizations, and in the handling of directing the concern of the masses towards the duties before them. Wherever attention is given to the human factor, wherever the achievements of science, production and advanced experience are introduced into production, and wherever the land, the water and the technology are exploited efficiently, production develops consequently. But where discipline and organization are weak, discipline is weak; there, cadres feel no responsibility, work is done without initiative, and they are always lagging behind."

LOW NUMBER OF WOMEN IN TURKMEN LABOR FORCE CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 13 December 1985 carries on page 3 an 1100-word report by G. Bayramov on the Murgab Rayon party conference at which it was pointed out that "the very small number of women among workers in the Turkmen nomenklatura is a striking fact. Only 2 women are heads of the 238 cotton brigades, and not one heads an enterprise."

TURKMEN CONSUMER SERVICES LAGGING BEHIND DEMAND

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 15 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial criticizing consumer services in the TUSSR as a whole. It is pointed out that developing consumer services, increasing their variety, strengthening their material-technical base, and recruiting cadres are the responsibility of the ispolkoms of local Soviets, but "some of them are not paying enough attention to this. As a result, plans for providing consumer services to the population are rarely fulfilled." Sectors mentioned as deserving the most criticism are the repair and maintenance of housing, and dry cleaning.

SOME TUSSR MINISTRIES SLOW IN INTRODUCING NEW TECHNIQUES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 24 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial on the need to integrate scientific and technical achievements into the economy at a faster pace in the TUSSR. "In most collectives strength and means are not concentrated on solving problems of technical progress. New techniques and technology are not well used in many places. One comes across plants that have received modern equipment but have not installed it." The criticism applies primarily to the Ministries of Local Industry, Light Industry, and the Construction Materials Industry.

TUSSR: SCIENTIFIC INFLUENCE 'WEAK' IN INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 25 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 1200-word interview with Batyr Yusubovich Ovezov, chief of the Science and Technology Section of the Organizational Affairs Department of the TUSSR Council of Ministers, in which he discusses shortcomings in the work of the TUSSR Academy of Sciences. "The scientific potential of the republic is poorly used. A scientific influence in speeding up scientific and technical progress in industry and agriculture is hardly felt. There are still shortcomings in increasing the pace of scientific research and expediting its integration into production. Scientific administrations lack their own experimental stations, factories and well-equipped project and construction organizations. As a result, scientific work is not giving the desired results."

POOR IRRIGATION PRACTICES DESTROYING PASTURES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 8 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by N. Nurpeyisov, published under the rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions," entitled "Without Water Pastures Cannot Be Improved." The article looks at the problems of the Yrghyz steppe, where natural pastures are drying up, and the reasons for this.

According to Nurpeyisov, the Yrghyz region suffers from a long-term mismanagement of water and irrigation resources. He suggests that even the slightest amount of planning and of coordination would result in a drastic improvement, even in a very short term. The crux of the problem is above all one of failure to maintain existing irrigation systems, even recently installed ones, which often cease functioning after only a few years and fail to repay even partially the tremendous costs incurred in installing them. The outcome, Nurpeyisov emphasizes, is a greatly disrupted regional system of livestock breeding in which animals must be moved farther and farther away to graze and the prospect of still more such difficulty in an highly uncertain future, in spite of the plans for further buildup.

BUILD-UP AT NEW SHALQIYA MINES GOING TOO SLOWLY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 11 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by Ye. Wayysov, published under the rubric "New Goals for Creative Endeavor," titled "Shalqiya--New Mines, a

New Place To Live." The article describes work on the Shalqiya mines and associated workers settlement.

Shalqiya (in Kzyl-Orda Oblast's Dzhanakurganskiy Rayon), Wayysov begins, is to be the site of a new lead-zinc mining complex to support refining plants in Chimgent Oblast (the Ashchysay Polymetal Combine). The potential of the site, he notes, is great in a geologically rich area, the full potential of which is only now being fully realized. However, Wayysov continues, the buildup of mining and other facilities at the site is by no means keeping pace with needs; there are serious problems in the area of planning and of developmental support.

The cause of the problem, Wayysov makes clear, is above all failure to fulfill construction plans with the construction of housing and other facilities to support a growing work force at the site. He also criticizes the appropriate ministries for slow development of local communications (after 5 years still no telephones) and for problems with the rail lines intended to serve the mines. The mines, he notes, are about to begin production but without a rail line ores cannot be delivered to refiners. Moving by road, he goes on, is not an alternative since road construction has also lagged.

USE OF UNDERGROUND WATERS INEFFICIENT IN MANGYSHLAK OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 11 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by A. Qartbayev, chief of the Mangyshlak Oblast Land Reclamation and Irrigation Administration, published under the rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions," titled "We Will Use Subterranean Waters." The article looks at the many problems created by water shortage and inefficient irrigation practices in Mangyshlak Oblast.

Mangyshlak Oblast, Qartbayev begins, has always relied on subterranean water resources to support its animal husbandry and other economic activities. He goes on to sketch the impressive system of the artesian wells, pipelines, and other systems that have been developed to put these subterranean water resources to practical use in the oblast.

However, Qartbayev continues, there is much room for improvement in oblast subterranean water use since much of the existing oblast system is outdated, needs repair, or is highly inefficient. Moreover, he notes, for various reasons, above all the lack of a local irrigation construction industry, the new oblast irrigation systems and pipelines so urgently needed for future gains to be made are simply not being built.

Qartbayev criticizes local irrigators for poor upkeep of pipelines that go out of service in some cases only 2 or 3 years after being installed. He also castigates widespread ignorance of how to use irrigation systems properly.

It is also clear from Qartbayev's discussion that some ministries are at fault as well since vital pieces of equipment are frequently not made available while electrification has not kept pace with irrigation development.

DISPROPORTIONS OF EKIBASTUZ DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 13 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word interview with K.N. Shakimov, second secretary of the Pavlodar Oblast party committee, titled "A Developing Region." The interview, recorded by QAZAQ ADEBIYETI special reporter Musa Rakhmanberdiyev, deals with the prospects and problems of Pavlodar regional development.

The key issues affecting future development, Shakimov suggests, are technology and labor. He notes in the latter connection the disproportion of Ekibastuz development, in which primary projects often run ahead of support projects and the buildup of facilities to support the site work force.

Shakimov, while taking pride in his region, which is second in the KaSSR in industrial development and produces half of republic electricity, also notes problems created by the very complexity of development and the many competing ministries and other authorities involved.

KaSSR: PLANNER SUMS UP 5-YEAR ACHIEVEMENTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 12, December 1985 carries on the back of the front cover and on page 1 a 1,000-word article by Zharysbek Abutalipov, deputy chief of the KaSSR State Planning Committee, published under the rubric "On the Eve of the 27th CPSU Congress," titled "Development--Some Thoughts on the Results of the 5-Year Plan." Abutalipov provides a sector-by-sector survey of plan results and some overall statistics. He notes, for example, that there was a 48-billion ruble investment in republic industry during the 5-year plan that the value of basic production funds in the republic has risen to 91 billion rubles, and that the total social and total industrial products of the republic have grown by 14 percent and 19 percent respectively. Abutalipov also boasts that there are now 300 "robots" and 1,272 other pieces of automatic equipment now operating in republic industry, 150 new automatic control systems, and 130 computing centers. In addition, the scope of services available to consumers, he records, has grown by 35.6 percent.

KAZAKH ACADEMY BRANCH FOCUSES ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No. 12, December 1985 carries on pages 2-3 a 1,600-word interview with Doctor of technical Sciences Zhanat Nulanuly Abisnev, corresponding member of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences and academic secretary of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Central Kazakhstan Division, published under the rubric "Science and Production," titled "In Accord With Demands for Progress." The interview was recorded by Marat Togashbayev and focused on the work of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Central Kazakhstan Division.

Abishev was asked questions on 1) the circumstances leading to the foundation of the division, 2) its present organizational structure, 3) its principle areas of investigation, 4) the influence of division scientists on regional economic development, 5) the current state of the material and technical base of the division and plans for the future. In answering the

first question, Abishev emphasizes the importance of central and northern Kazakhstan for the republic's economy as a whole. The region produces, for example, 35-40 percent of the total republic industrial output, all of its coal and cast iron, 95 percent of its steel, two-thirds of its electrical power, half of the Soviet Union's carbide and sheet metal, and many other products as well. Research projects of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Central Division focus on problems associated with areas of regional economic concentration and on the issue of coordinated regional economic development. The division was first ordered established in 1980 and began operations in 1983. Abishev claims substantial success in most division research areas with some substantial savings having been achieved in some areas due to division research.

KaSSR: THERMAL METHODS YIELDING ABUNDANT MINERAL FERTILIZERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 12, December 1985 carries on page 17 a 700-word article by Candidate in Chemical Sciences Omirzac Zhusiobekov, published under the rubric "First Time In Kazakhstan," titled "The Fertility of the Land-Nourishment of the People." The article describes the Kazakh mineral fertilizer (phosphates) industry based upon Karatau and Dzhambyl and the methods used within it to produce cheap and abundant mineral fertilizers from the phosphorite that is so plentiful in the KaSSR. Zhusiobekov looks in particular at the advanced thermoprocessing methods in use at the Dzhambyl facility which were first developed in the KaSSR specifically with the Karatau deposits and their characteristics in mind. Zhusiobekov notes, moreover, that various refinements of currently employed production methods promise even higher-quality, cheaper, more efficiently produced, and more abundant phosphate fertilizers and mineral livestock feeds from the Karatau in the future.

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UZBEKS CONSIDER ARCHITECTURE FOR HIGH-DENSITY LIVING

Tashkent ARKHITEKTURA I STROITELSTVO UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 11, Nov 85
(signed to press 21 Nov 85) pp 12-14

[Article by K. Kh. Mukhamedzhanov, candidate of architecture, and D. N. Rakhi-mov, architect (Uzbek Scientific Research Institute for City Planning and Con-struction): "Problems of Increasing the Intensiveness of Area Use of the Developed Zones of Uzbekistan's Cities"]

[Text] The factor of the shortage of area for the further development of cities in the conditions of the rapid growth of the number of their population is becoming one of the urgent ones in the problem of city construction and makes necessary the intensification of the use of the city areas of industrial, municipal-warehouse and especially developed zones. This problem is acquiring special urgency in the developed zones of the cities of our republic. As is well known, a significant increase of the housing volume as a whole for the re-public is necessary in the immediate future. Calculations show that in the immediate future 4-5 times more housing can be constructed than during the past 20 years. This requires the development of enormous areas under housing and cultural and consumer construction.

At the present time, the transition to new principles of the construction of developed zones is becoming an urgent objective necessity. The general plans for cities, which are based on the traditional principles of the organization of systems of microrayons and residential districts with their present indicators of intensiveness of area use, in this perspective can already not be called promising plans for the development of cities. This is also indicated by the changes in the normative indicators of the intensiveness of area use of the de-veloped zones of cities. In the course of the past 15 years, the normative density of housing of the microrayons and residential districts (as applied to the conditions of the UzSSR) increased on the average by 60 percent, i. e., the average annual increase of the density of housing amounts to 4 percent [1].

After the Tashkent earthquake of 1966, large lay-out districts and housing units (Chilanzar, Yunus-Abad, Kara-Kamysh, and others) took shape. During the past 20 years, enormous development zones have developed in the structure of Tashkent, in which the intensiveness of area use is significantly less than is required by contemporary normative documents (the latest changes and supplements to the chapter on Construction Norms and Regulations II-60-75 in 1982). Thus the obsolescence of the functional-layout organization of the indicated

development formations from the point of view of the intensiveness of area use far outstrips the obsolescence of their buildings. Now the serious and difficult problem of the compression and reconstruction of these districts has arisen. The same situation is becoming imminent in other large cities of Uzbekistan. This circumstance is indicative of how important and necessary it is to base the formation of developed zones of cities on long-term principles that guarantee a sufficiently long period of their rational operation.

Prior to the present time, the increase in the intensiveness of the area use of developed zones was realized through the mechanical reduction of the undeveloped part of the area, the sectors of service institutions, green areas, etc. The situation became complicated by the fact that the indicated path of increasing the intensiveness of area use had practically exhausted its possibilities. Further such reduction of the undeveloped part of the area leads to a sharp deterioration of the sanitary and hygienic conditions of the life of the population, and already at the present time we have reached a critical limit of the increase of the housing density in this direction. The necessity of increasing the intensiveness of area use requires changes of the very principles of the functional and layout structure of the developed zones of cities. Population density, as an important socio-economic factor, exerts an important influence on the functional and architectural-layout structure of developed zones. The degree of population concentration per unit of area, after a certain value, makes necessary and efficient the spatial integration of various functions, which creates the objective basis for the transition to qualitatively new principles of the functional and architectural-layout organization of developed zones. As a result of this, the formation of separate levels of a public service system for the population becomes senseless. For the present, and especially for the coming stage of the increase in population density, already other, qualitatively new principles of functional and layout organization are necessary. This becomes evident when we call attention to the interrelatedness of all aspects of the organization of the structure of developed land, when we conceive of it as a distinctive system. Indeed, when important quantitative and qualitative changes take place in one of the aspects of any system, changes in the structure of the entire system inevitably occur.

At present, along with the further realization of the possibilities of such paths as reconstruction and the concentration of the developed building, underground urbanization, etc., the objective necessity has arisen of determining at the outset a basic promising direction for the further increase of the intensiveness of the use of urban areas, which guarantees the more efficient solution of the problem. An analysis of domestic and foreign experience in city construction [2-6] indicates that a basic promising direction is the spatial integration of various city functions and the development, on this basis, of qualitatively new principles of the formation of the functional and architectural-layout structure of the developed zones of cities (Illustration). One observes the tendency of the formation of multifunctional public, public-residential, and public-production complexes and, on this basis, the achievement of the intensification of the use of urban areas; the transition from piece by piece development to integrated development in stages.

Further research in the indicated direction in regional conditions requires an integrated approach to the problem of the formation of the functional and

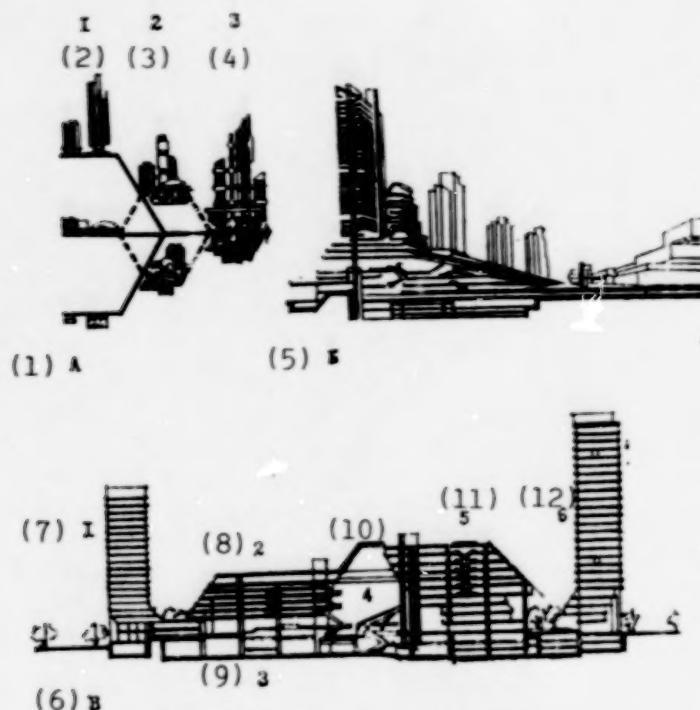


Illustration 1. Examples of Multifunctional and Multilevel Solutions of Urban Complexes

Key:

1. General sketch of the beginning and evolution of vertical constructions of integrated structures (according to A. Kvasov)
2. Separate installations: Housing, public, production, and transportation
3. Multifunctional unions: Housing and public, as well as industrial and transportation
4. Common high-rise above-ground and underground structure
5. Multilevel structure of the public center of one of seven layout zones of Moscow (competitive project).
6. Cross section: Plan for the reconstruction of the Yerba Buena District, San Francisco, USA 1960-1964, architect Kenso Tange
7. Hotel
8. Parking
9. Exhibition hall
10. Gallery
11. Trade center
12. Administrative building

architectural-layout structure of developed zones. In particular, important changes are proposed in the structure of residential buildings, the institutions of public services to the population and their systems, in the principles of the functional-layout and architectural-spatial organization of the developed zones, as well as the introduction of certain changes in the normative provisions of the chapter on Construction Norms and Regulations II-60-75. The elaboration of concrete ways and principles of the further development of the structure of development zones in the above-indicated direction is becoming one of the urgent problems of city construction in the republic. The solution of this problem requires the conduct of a complex of scientific research in the following directions:

--The exposure of the basic trends and promising directions of the development of the functional-layout and architectural-spatial organization of the development zones of cities;

--the exposure of potential possibilities of the spatial integration of various urban functions in the solution of urgent problems of contemporary city construction;

--the determination of the basic requirements with respect to the change in the structure of housing, the institutions of service to the population and their systems, as well as the principles of the functional-layout organization of the development zones in conditions of the increased intensiveness of area use with regard to the spatial integration of various functions and the elaboration of promising principles of their organization;

--the determination of the methodology of planning and the stages of the construction of a multifunctional integrated urban environment in the conditions of the cities of Uzbekistan;

--the development of proposals for the improvement of the normative provisions of the chapter on Construction Norms and Regulations II-60-75 in regard to the formation of the functional-layout structure and the intensiveness of area use of the developed zones of cities.

The increase of area use by means of the spatial integration of various functions in the structure of developed zones of cities will be conducive not only to the reduction of the withdrawal of valuable agricultural lands for city construction, but will also yield an important economy of capital investments, labor, material, fuel-energy and other resources, which are allocated by the state for the construction and development of the cities of Uzbekistan.

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